BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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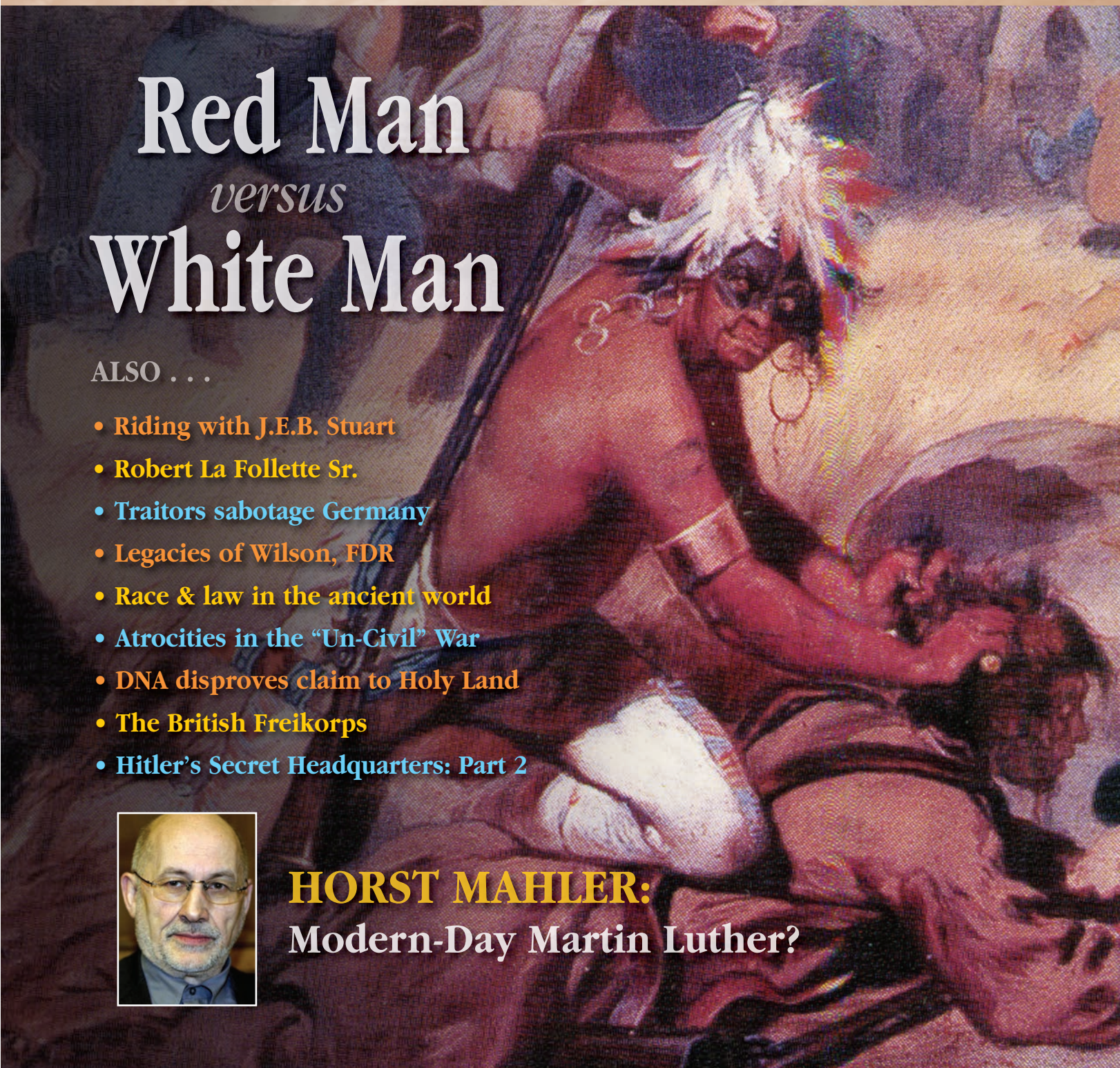

Red Man *versus* White Man

ALSO . . .

- Riding with J.E.B. Stuart
- Robert La Follette Sr.
- Traitors sabotage Germany
- Legacies of Wilson, FDR
- Race & law in the ancient world
- Atrocities in the "Un-Civil" War
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- Hitler's Secret Headquarters: Part 2

HORST MAHLER:
Modern-Day Martin Luther?

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

May/June 2009 ❖ Volume XV ❖ Number 3

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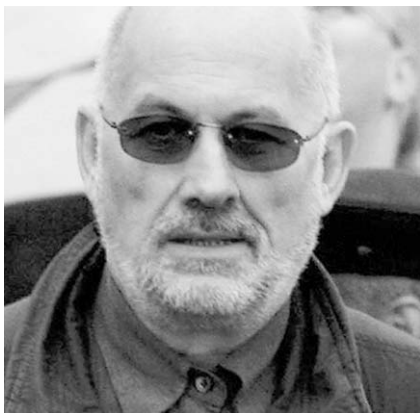

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The Struggle Continues

LIFE HAS BEEN A CONSTANT STRUGGLE FOR THE WHITES. Evidence (such as the Kennewick man fossil) shows whites have been in America for many thousands of years. Back then the struggle was mostly to kill mammoths and man-eating bears. Then the "red man" arrived, and the whites struggled with the newcomers, but were wiped out completely. Then the Vikings came to North America and battled the "Skraelings," as at least several Norse sagas say. Eventually the first English people landed here, in North Carolina, only to mysteriously vanish. But again, Europeans tried to settle in America. As our content in this issue shows, in one early war with "the natives," the New Englanders lost one-third of their population—per capita, a worse war for whites in America than anything since that time, even the bloody "Un-Civil War" (which we also touch on in this issue).

Atrocities were committed on both sides, in a series of wars with the redmen that have been designated collectively as the Seventh Nordic Racial War. (Here's Arthur Kemp's list in brief: First Racial War: with Attila and the Huns; Second War: the "crusades"; Third War: with the Moors; Fourth War: with the Bulgars, Avars, Magyars and Khazars; Fifth War: with Genghis Khan's Mongols; Sixth War: the Ottoman "holocaust"; Eighth War: with the Mexicans.) For more on this, read Kemp's book, *March of the Titans*, available from TBR. (See page B-8 inside.)

Now the whites are locked in another war, not of their choosing: the struggle with the Zionist world empire. The latest casualty in this undeclared war is Horst Mahler, the redoubtable old German. See Mahler's bold statement to the world on page 42. Germans and other Europeans have suffered greatly in this war of aggression by the Zionist empire. Even in America we are not safe from these oppressors.

Also suffering from the Zionist onslaught are, of course, the people of Palestine. As our story on page 33 shows, the ancestors of today's Palestinians have been in "Eretz Israel," the Land of Israel, since time out of mind. The folks who call themselves "Jews" are johnnies-come-lately. The "Jewish people," according to Israeli scholars, were formed out of a hodgepodge of ethnic groups from a sizable swath of the world: the Ashkenazi "Jews" grew out of the old Khazars of south Russia, most of the Sephardic "Jews" had ancestors hailing from northern Africa, while a few other Jews come from the Yemen area, Ethiopia and even from China. Significantly, DNA evidence shows few if any "Jewish" ancestors had their roots in the Holy Land. If anyone has a legitimate claim to the Holy Land, it is the Palestinians. The "real Jews," i.e., the racial descendants of the ancient Judaic believers, are the Palestinians, although ironically they have dropped the ancient religion, while the "pseudo-Jews" have adopted elements of it, while adding in their notorious, misanthropic Talmud. We'll have more on that, and the related Kabala, in our next issue. ✦

—*JOHN TIFFANY,* Assistant Editor

FRONT COVER PHOTO OF HORST MAHLER: JOCHEN LUEBKE/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

LET'S FINISH OFF THE NEW WORLD ORDER

THE COLLAPSE OF THE DOLLAR APPEARS CERTAIN. America cannot survive with a sound economy and at the same time create 10, 20 or 30 trillion more dollars out of thin air. Such fiscal irresponsibility will create a global stampede away from the dollar which will force long term interest rates skyward, collapse the bond market and bring hyper-inflation, with all prices rocketing up. The price of precious metals will double or triple until they can't be bought for any amount of dollars.

It appears likely that the United States will be riven into pieces, with regions establishing their own governments and issuing their own money to replace the dead dollar, for indeed, the dollar cannot survive very much longer.

As financial newsletter editor Jim Sinclair says, "As the world turns to the Fed to be bailed out, the question will soon be, who will bail out the Fed?"

The above projections are common enough, but no one except THE BARNES REVIEW is pointing out that although the dollar's collapse will bring much suffering for the improvident, the heavily indebted, the unlucky as well as the corrupt who have brought on the problem, the other side of the equation is that it will also create an entirely new set of circumstances which may well set the world on an entirely new and salvational course of events.

For the fact is that the dollar's collapse will strike a dagger into the heart of the internationalist cause, something which decent people can celebrate, even as the once-powerful movers and shakers find themselves the deserving targets of derision and contempt.

In other words, as the dollar turns into dust, so will the dreams of the elite. Their "new world order" extolled by elitists such as George H.W. Bush, who once was confidently expecting that he and his allies, such as the titans of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderbergers, the Anti-Defamation League, nonprofit propaganda organs without number, and all of their innumerable sycophants, hangers on and paid acolytes, would soon be the masters of the universe, is kaput.

The late idea that the peoples of the world—subject to the cacophony of the media, the churches, the government, etc. would accept their "new world order" is a nightmare that few will now accept. In other words, after all of their planning, all of their work, politically speaking, they are now dead meat.*

One of those brave souls standing with an axe over the neck of the new world order is Horst Mahler, a German Revisionist who willingly turned himself in to face certain incarceration by the Zionist-controlled German court system. Mahler, aged 73, had made on more than one occasion remarks doubting the authenticity of the World War II "holocaust" tale. Mahler has also pointed out that no official peace treaty was ever signed with Germany, making the present German regime illegitimate.

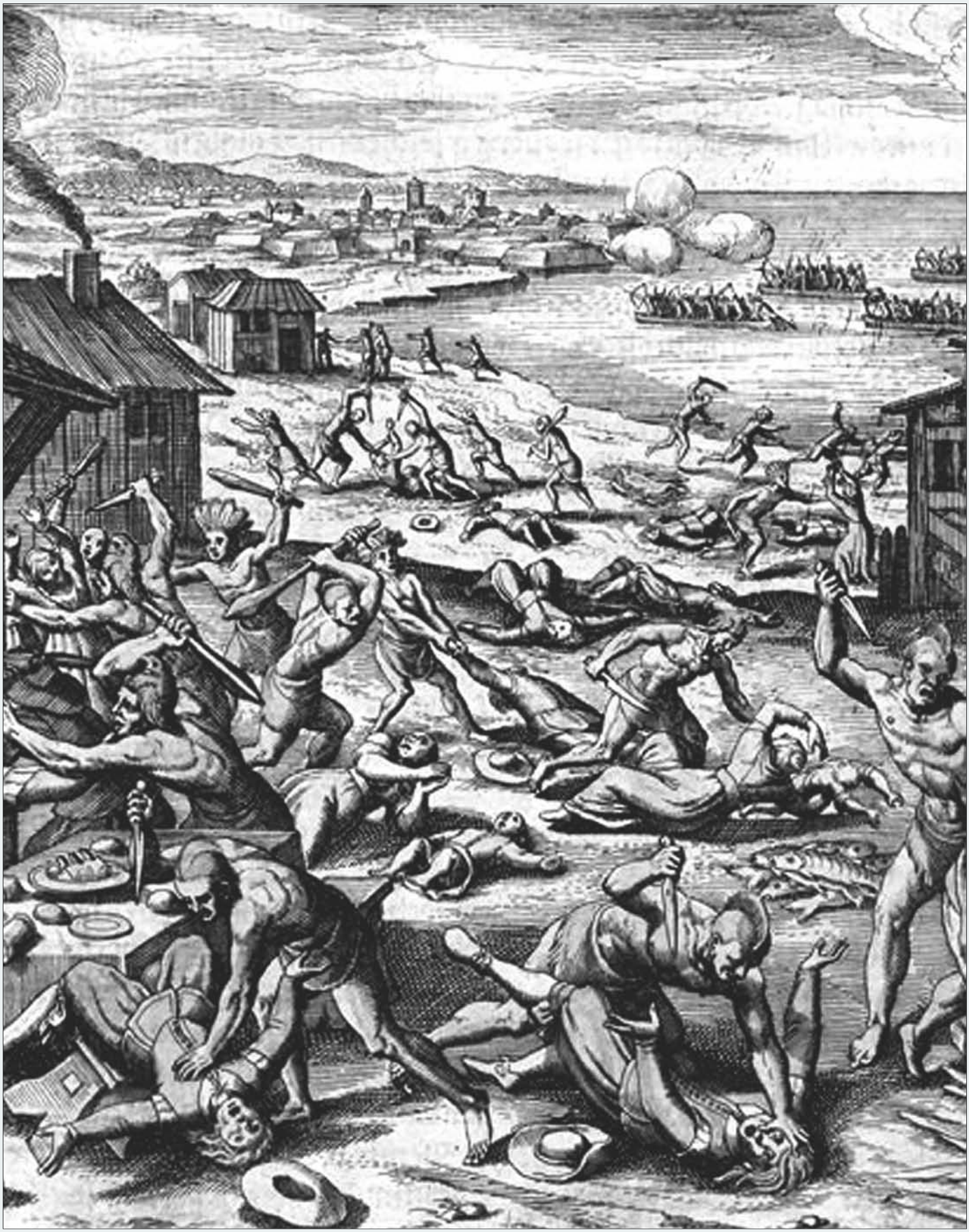
Mahler was sentenced for these "crimes" of free speech to almost 12 years in prison—in effect a death sentence for the septuagenarian. Why would such a man turn himself in to the German authorities knowing he could spend the rest of his years in prison, instead of with his loved ones? Why would another elderly German man, Reinhold Elstner, fed up with the defamation of everything German, douse himself with gasoline on the steps of the Hall of Justice in Munich and light himself on fire? Why would a gutsy German lawyer, Sylvia Stolz, knowing that she could face serious jail time and the loss of her legal license, insist on defending her client with the truth—even though the truth is illegal in Germany right now? Why would European scientists continue to research and publish factual appraisals of the holocaust? (After all, it's not like there's any money in holocaust Revisionism. Or any recognition. Or a secure future for you or your family. In fact, you'll most likely end up in jail or on the lam.)

So why has Horst Mahler done what he did—turn himself in? We suggest you turn to page 42 and read "why" in his own words. But we think we know why.

These German patriots are all standing up and saying, "Enough is enough. No more will we be silent. If enough of us come out and tell the truth, the German legal system will be crushed under our weight"—and with it, perhaps as well, will be crushed the "holocaust" myth, another cornerstone of the "new world order." ✦

—*WILLIS A. CARTO*, Editor & Publisher

*For a glimpse at the world of the future, we recommend the classic work of E.F. Schumacher, *Small Is Beautiful* subtitled, *Economics as if People Mattered.* Published in 1973, at least a million thoughtful readers have profited by it. John McClaughry gives these themes addressed in the book: 1. "The sharp criticism of our organized systems as destructive of the human spirit and the planet alike"; 2. "The concern over the rapid depletion of the world's natural resources and the corresponding destruction of the environment"; 3. "An attack on acquisitiveness and consumption"; "Mankind's pernicious urge to dominate, rather than understand and adapt"; "The need for some limiting principle to enable a society at some point to say, 'enough'"; 4. "The importance of human scale"; and 5. "The need for people to remain close to the nurturing land, in fact and spirit." These goals are necessary if mankind is to survive and attainable if enough people agree what is to be done. They are goals this magazine endorses and, we believe, the great majority of our readers do also. Let us hear from you.



Red Man vs White Man: The Seventh Great Race War

THERE HAVE BEEN EIGHT MAJOR RACIAL WARS involving the white race. The first six were: with Attila and his Huns, A.D. 372-454; the crusades, the Moorish invasion of Spain; the trouble with the Bulgars, Avars, Magyars and Khazars; then Genghis Khan and his Mongols; then the Ottoman genocide. The era of the Indian wars was an age when the very survival of settlers was at stake. They were being slaughtered, enslaved and mutilated in the most barbaric manner. The author of this piece is the distinguished creator of *The March of the Titans*, available from TBR. The following is from Chapter 50 of that monumental book.

BY ARTHUR KEMP

THE SEVENTH GREAT RACE WAR in which whites found themselves embroiled was with the American Indians. Despite scalpings and other atrocities, it was a struggle that ultimately ended in victory, seeing the originally Atlantic-based United States of America extend its borders to the Pacific Ocean.

The invasion of North America by the whites, in a manner so markedly similar to those of the Indo-European invasions of Europe and other parts of the world thousands of years before, caused natural dissent from the inhabitants in the new territories.

Unlike the ancient Indo-Europeans, however, the Amerinds of America were not of distantly related genetic stock, as were the Old Europeans: they were mostly of Mongoloid racial stock, only called "Indians" because the first white explorers were looking for India; and only called "red" because of their habit of wearing red clay as face paint.

The first meetings of whites in North America and Amerinds was mixed: generally the Amerinds were in awe of the technological wonders the whites brought with them—starting with the ships themselves, which, with their billowing sails appeared like great spirits on the horizon: more than one instance is recorded of Amerinds fleeing in panic at the very sight of a white explorer ship. If they were in awe of the ships themselves, it needs no

FACING PAGE: In stark contrast to the romantic depiction of American Indians as "noble savages," this print, from Johann Ludwig Gottfried's *Newe Welt und americanische Historien*, is a scene of brutal violence. It depicts the 1622 Powhatan Uprising, a series of attacks by the Powhatan Confederacy against English men, women and children culminating in the massacre of about 350 English colonists in one massive orgy of blood. Above, members of the Nipmuck tribe attack Brookfield, Mass., in 1676. The Pokanet, Nipmuck, Norwottock, Agawan, Pocumtuck, Squakheag and eventually the Narragansett tribes massacred hundreds of settlers during King Philip's War—the bloodiest war, per capita, in America's history. An estimated one-third of all white folk in the region were killed.

imagination to perceive what they must have thought of the other wonders from the white world: clothes, steel, guns, mirrors, jewelry, copper, brass kettles and thousands of other things completely unknown to the native peoples of North America.

Later the whites were to introduce yet another wonder to North America that was seized upon and used to great effect by the Amerinds: horses. The first horses were introduced to the continent by the Spanish: somehow a number escaped and by natural breeding formed large packs of wild horses, which roamed the plains of America.

Finally, the new arrivals were not only light to sallow complexioned, but many of them also had beards, and they all grew facial hair. This in itself was a subject of wonder by the Amerinds, who in their pure racial form did not grow whiskers at all, like their cousins across the Bering Strait in Asia.

In turn, the Amerinds presented the white world with many new vegetables, as well as tobacco, coca, cacao and venereal disease—the rapid transmission of the latter disease back to Europe from South America serves as a graphic illustration of the levels of physical integration which took place on that continent, starting shortly after the Spanish and Portuguese first landed there.

However, the two traits for which the Amerinds became known—and for which they also became particularly disliked—were:

• The practice common amongst all the tribes of North America of cutting off the scalps of their vanquished foes to take as trophies for display in the tribal village. The appearance of white scalps—with blond, red or brown hair—was particularly prized, being outstanding compared to the pitch black haired scalps the Amerinds were more normally used to taking from one another; and

• In common with their racial cousins in Central and South America, cannibalism was common. The full extent of these practices was noted by many early writers, with the most complete and detailed account of Amerind cannibalism and the habit of torturing white prisoners of both sexes appearing in print in 1892 in *The Works of Francis Parkman*, published by Little Brown, Boston (Vol. III).

The term cannibalism is derived from *Canibales*, the Spanish name for the man-eating Caribbean Amerinds who lived in the West Indies when Christopher Columbus arrived. The habit had clearly come across the Bering Straits when the Mongolian ancestors of the Amerinds had crossed into the Americas: in medieval times the Italian traveler Marco Polo reported that tribes from Tibet to Sumatra practiced cannibalism.

For the sake of political correctness, these disturbing traits are for the greatest part suppressed in modern histories of the Amerinds: but at the time they were well-known and feared by the white settlers; going a long way to explaining the extended period of conflict between the whites and the Amerinds, and the particularly ruthless methods of dealing with each other if captured.

Eventually the more extreme white frontiersmen started retaliating against the practice of scalping by exacting the same punishment on the Amerinds—but there are no recorded incidents of whites ever quite getting around to duplicating the cannibalistic habit of eating dead Amerinds, even though there are many recorded incidents of the Indians eating whites.

"The appearance of white scalps—with blond, red or brown hair—was particularly prized, compared to the pitch black haired scalps the Indians were used to."

AMERINDS ATTACK WHITE SETTLERS

The initial friendly contact soon gave way when the Amerinds realized whites were arriving as settlers. From the time of the very first white settlements, even going back to the Viking landings in Newfoundland, the pioneers were subjected to attacks by resentful Amerind tribes, who realized that the whites represented a serious threat to their way of life, and tried their best to drive the settlers back into the sea.

In fact the very first English settlement in North America, a 117-strong group of white pioneers, situated on an island off the coast of North Carolina, was probably wiped out by an Amerind attack. Called the "lost colony," they were destroyed sometime between 1587 and 1590. Their remains were never found, which would have been the case had they starved to death or met some other natural end. Some people claim a few of the whites escaped to Croatoan Island and their ancestors intermixed with friendlier Indians.

In Virginia, the first successful English colony, which was established in 1607, was subjected to repeated attacks by the Powhatan tribe, which culminated in 1622, when 350 whites were killed by the Amerinds in a single attack. As there were only just over 1,000 whites in the colony at the time, this reduced the entire white population by one-third.

In April 1644, another attack by the Powhatan killed 500 more whites: this very nearly destroyed the colony. Incensed, the surviving whites set out to exact retribution. A short vicious campaign followed, which saw the Amerind tribes wilt and retreat inland.

BACON'S REBELLION

Bacon's Rebellion was an uprising in Virginia led by a white farmer, Nathaniel Bacon, against the governor of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, in 1676. Bacon and a number of fellow white farmers came under renewed Amerind attack. When Berkeley

refused to station troops in the outlying areas to protect the whites, Bacon organized a militia and led this substantial army against the Amerinds, inflicting some severe defeats upon them.

Berkeley proclaimed Bacon a traitor because he had broken the law by illegally raising an army. Bacon then marched on the capital, Jamestown, with his militia in tow and seized control of the colonial government. Berkeley gathered together a force of loyal colonists and started a mini-civil war in the colony. It ended the same year it started, 1676, with Bacon's death.

The creation of the colony of New England was also met with violent resistance. In 1675 the Amerind leader, Metacom, led a guerrilla war against the whites until he was betrayed by one of his people and executed: in the interim he had exacted a heavy toll in white settlers' lives.

The first Dutch settlement in North America, in the area now divided between New York and Manhattan Island, was, according to the popular story, purchased from Amerinds for $24 worth of goods in 1626. Despite whatever transaction may have taken place—and the lack of understanding of the concept of private ownership of land by the Amerinds probably made whatever agreement which was made, meaningless to the natives—Amerind attacks on the whites in the area fast became the norm and never fully subsided until the continuing buildup of white settlers saw the surviving Amerinds drift into the interior.

Claiming to be a champion for those who lived on the frontier and were exposed to the threat of Indians, Virginian Nathaniel Bacon led a rebellion in 1676, in which the House of Burgesses and Governor William Berkeley were threatened at gunpoint and the Colonial capital of Jamestown was burned. Berkeley had refused to react to claims that Indians were committing murders and thefts on the frontier. The Colonial governor was making a good profit from trading with the Indians, and was not willing to disrupt that business by triggering open war. Nathaniel Bacon started the civil war by demanding a military commission that would authorize him to attack the Susquehannock tribe. When Bacon threatened to act without authorization, Berkeley declared him a rebel. The response was a public wave of support for Bacon.

1763—RESTRICTED WHITE SETTLEMENT

As the numbers of whites increased exponentially on the Eastern Seaboard of America, so the Amerinds settled in ever greater numbers in the middle of the continent, sometimes moving there as part of a natural migration, other times fleeing bands of avenging white militia. A particularly nasty white/Amerind conflict (sparked off by the Ottawa tribe, whose chief's name was Pontiac) caused the British authorities in the colonies to issue a Proclamation of 1763, which restricted white settlement to the area east of the Appalachian Mountains. This was done in

an attempt to prevent new race wars from breaking out.

By the time the 13 Colonies—which made up less than one-third of the territory that the United States of America was eventually to encompass—had declared independence from Britain, the vast majority of Amerinds were on the western side of the Appalachian Mountains, away from the white settlers and their colonies.

When the American War for Independence broke out in 1775, the vast majority of the Iroquois Amerinds actively sided with the British. In the south the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Amerinds seized the opportunity to launch a series of attacks on the white colonists, becoming formally allied to the British shortly thereafter.

The American revolutionaries then had to put down these Amerind uprisings and fight the British at the same time, something that for a while seriously divided the Americans' fighting forces, although they were ultimately successful in this aim.

When independence was finally won from the British, the participation of the Amerinds in the anti-revolutionary campaign served to confirm the opinion of the new white nation that the Amerinds were irreparably hostile.

Thus it was that the American Constitution, accepted by the 13 former Colonies shortly after independence had been won, included the regulation of relations with the Amerinds under the clause of the Constitution which dealt with the regulation of relations with foreign states: Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution reads: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

"In the south the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Amerinds seized the opportunity to launch a series of attacks on the white colonists, becoming formally allied to the British."

George Washington and the other original Founding Fathers of the United States therefore had not the slightest intention of ever including the Amerinds into their republic, classing them as outside aliens along with other "foreign nations."

After the end of the American Revolution, white numbers in America continued to grow. Soon the desire for new farming land saw white settlers start to fan out westward, moving into the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In all of these regions lived large numbers of Amerind tribes, many of whom had been there before the whites had first started settling in North America. Once again the scenario which had played itself out along the East coast occurred: small white settlements were attacked by the Amerinds; as the number of whites increased, successfully warding off and then beating the Amerinds became possible.

This time, however—and this would set the pattern right up until the last great Amerind-white race war in the late 19th century—the Amerinds had absorbed some of the white innovations, in particular the gun and the horse, both of which the Amerinds had obtained from traders or from raids on settlers.

Armed and mobile, the Amerinds of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee proved harder to beat. A white army dispatched to deal with the situation was badly defeated by the Amerinds near what is now Fort Wayne in Indiana.

Finally, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 in northwestern Ohio, a white American punitive force, sent to avenge a particularly nasty series of Amerind attacks, decisively defeated the natives. A treaty between the races, the Treaty of Greenville, established a definite boundary between what was designated "Indian Territory" and the white settlement area.

THE TRADE AND INTERCOURSE ACTS

Despite the prevailing view among all white Americans of the Amerinds as being a particularly savage people, there was a desire to ensure that their lack of sophistication was not exploited by unscrupulous white traders or frontiersmen, of whom there were a small minority. So it was that the Trade and Intercourse Acts, a series of laws passed by the U.S. Congress at the end of the 18th century, attempted to regulate trading practices with the Amerinds. Among the measures were provisions allowing for the punishment of traders found to be defrauding the Amerinds.

The white frontiersmen in the Ohio River valley relived the terror and anxiety of the first white settlers on the Eastern Seaboard: subjected to intermittent and unexpected attacks, they were forced to be constantly on their guard and soon became used to the rugged demands of life spent part at war and part at creating, from scratch, entire towns and farms.

This state of affairs helped to create what later became known as the "manifest destiny" syndrome: the frontiersmen began to regard it as almost their sacred duty to wrest land away from the Amerinds and open it to white settlement. They saw the Amerinds as a savage race under whom the rich continent had lain idle for thousands of years. It was up to the frontiersmen to settle it and to break the sod.

This belief in an ordained destiny to bring civilization to the interior of the continent was fed by the cruelty of the ongoing conflicts with the Amerinds. Daily the frontiersmen had to deal with unspeakable Indian brutalities which reinforced their belief in their own cultural superiority.

This attitude was, however, opposed by a small but growing

group of whites on the now established and relatively easy living eastern seaboard who were not exposed to the dangers, violence and rigors of life at the frontier: this was the start of a split in the White population in America that would ultimately become associated with the issue of slavery and racial conflict, leading up to the American Civil War of 1861-1865.

During the American-British War of 1812, the Shawnee Amerinds sided with Britain, partly as a result of having suffered a defeat at the hands of an American force at the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana. The Shawnee had long been receiving aid from British North America, or Canada, and this alliance was one of the causes of the outbreak of the war between America and Britain. The great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, a man opposed to unnecessary acts of cruelty, was, however, killed when the American revolutionaries defeated a combined British and Shawnee force at the Battle of the Thames in October 1813.

WHITES EATEN BY AMERINDS AT FORT MIMS

In Alabama, the Creek Amerinds seized Fort Mims in 1812, cruelly massacring all the white inhabitants—men, women and children—and then engaging in a cannibalistic orgy on the remains of all the whites they could find in the settlement.

Shocked, an avenging white army under Andrew Jackson was sent south. After two years of conflict the Creek were finally, decisively defeated at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March 1814. Andrew Jackson then went on to be elected president of the United States in 1828. His first hand experiences with the Amerinds made him turn a deaf ear to the liberals of the East and it was largely as a result of his maneuverings that the next great event in white-Amerind history was to take place in 1830.

INDIANS MOVED WEST OF MISSISSIPPI

By 1830, the numbers of whites in the region between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains—essentially the present day Midwestern states of America—had reached the point where it was no longer possible to efficiently regulate the very often violent interaction between the whites and the Amerinds. In May of that year, the U.S. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which empowered the president of the United States to move Amerinds west of the Mississippi, to the officially declared "Indian Territory"—and in particular the state now known as Oklahoma.

To the white liberals on the eastern seaboard, the Removal Act was an outrage perpetrated by the same sort of people who owned black slaves, and they opposed it. The Removal Act would become another factor in the political divide among the whites in America.

The original intention as stated in the Removal Act was that

Amazonian Indians Are Accused of Killing, Eating Brazilian Man

According to Reuters, police in Brazil's Amazon rain forest are investigating three native Indians suspected of murdering and eating a man in a rare case of cannibalism, local authorities said early February. However, many have dismissed the claims, suspecting a "set-up" of the Indians of the Culina tribe, who live near the Peruvian border. "The body was quartered and then carved up with more than 100 cuts—we think they ate his insides," Sgt. Osmildo Fereira da Silva of the state police in Envira told Reuters. The three Indians apparently boasted of eating Carvalho's heart and liver to relatives in a reservation called Aldeia do Cacau, Fereira said. Police interrogated a suspect, Fereira said. The Culina do not traditionally practice cannibalism and police suspect the Indians who allegedly perpetrated the crime were on drugs. "[Substance abuse] is widespread among Indians throughout the region," said Inspector Pablo Souza, with the Federal Police in Manaus, the state capital of Amazonas. "This is not usual in the region; it seems like an isolated case of homicide," he said. There are nearly 1 million native Indians in Brazil, whose lands make up 12 percent of the country's vast territory. Above, a member of the Culina tribe, whose lands are coveted by industrialists.

the removals were to be voluntary. While the vast majority were indeed peaceful (the Amerinds were as keen to get away from the whites as the whites were to get rid of the Amerinds), a small number were not. These forced removals later became an icon of oppression for the Amerinds.

The Sauk and Fox tribes rebelled in 1832, sparking off the Black Hawk War in Illinois and Wisconsin. This conflict ended in August of that year when the last major group of Sauk warriors was killed by white troopers while they were trying to cross the Mississippi River into Iowa. The circumstances of this battle—in which the Amerinds were caught halfway through the river—resulted in so many fatalities on the Amerind side that it became known as the Bad Axe Massacre.

The Seminole tribe in Florida also resisted violently. The Seminole War followed from 1835 to 1842 which eventually saw this native tribe defeated and rounded up into a reservation against their will. By the mid-1850s, virtually all of the eastern half of America had been cleared of Amerinds, either through voluntary departure or forced removal.

By the middle of the 19th century, the rate of white expansion and settlement into the Midwest and even beyond to the Pacific coast had made the concept of "Indian territory" unsustainable. In an effort to reach a compromise between the demands of the white settlers and the objections of the Amerinds, the concept of "Indian territories" was then changed into "Indian reservations."

These reservations were smaller in territorial size than the "Indian territories" but as an exchange for accepting the smaller lands, the American government gave the ironclad guarantee that the reservations were exactly that: no whites would ever be able to settle or own land in them and they would be the inalienable property of the various tribes, whose numbers by this stage had dropped from an estimated 850,000 in 1550, to just under 400,000 by the mid-19th century.

As there were only 400,000 Amerinds in the entire North American continent around 1850, the belief that reservations would protect the Amerinds was not far fetched at all, and in real terms the land so set aside for the Amerinds was significant, given the numbers that were under consideration.

The discovery of gold in the western territories in 1849, created a wave of new white settlers in that region. This in turn sparked off attacks by the Amerind tribes who had by now seen what had happened in the east. In Idaho and Oregon, conflicts between white settlers and the Bannock and Shoshone tribes broke out. The same happened in Nevada and Utah, where the Ute fought the settlers. In the southwest, the Apache and Navajo put up the most organized resistance.

In northern California, the settlers were set upon by a vicious Amerind tribe, the Modocs. After a series of attacks, the Modocs finally crossed the line with a particularly bad massacre of whites in 1872. Enraged, the settlers formed a militia, and the Modoc Wars of 1872-1873 followed, which saw the Amerinds in California utterly defeated.

PLAINS WARS

The creation of reservations was part accepted and part rejected by the Amerind tribes. Some immediately accepted the offer of guaranteed protection against further white incursions and either settled in the reservations, or found their already existing lands included into the reservations. However, some of the larger tribes objected and the white-Amerind race war, which had continued in fits and starts ever since the first whites arrived in North America—then entered its conclusive phase in a series of conflicts known as the Plains Wars.

The Arapaho, Cheyenne and Sioux all fought the settlers as hard as they could. There were countless small localized engagements which saw hundreds, if not eventually thousands, of Amerinds killed, with ferocious fighting taking place over a massive area right through the 1860s and 1870s. The most famous of these engagements, and also the penultimate clash, was the Battle of Little Bighorn.

"In a desperate attempt to break the Sioux force, Custer personally led a frontal charge of 260 of his men into the waiting Amerinds. The charge failed and Custer and his tiny force were surrounded."

The Battle of Little Bighorn was fought between a regiment of the U.S. 7th Cavalry led by Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and a force of Sioux and Cheyenne Amerinds on June 25, 1876, in what is now the state of Montana. Gold had been discovered in the nearby Black Hills in 1874. This had led to the inevitable massive and overnight influx of prospectors into Amerind lands. Immediately the Sioux and Cheyenne chiefs Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Gall organized raiding parties on the white intruders.

By 1876, the 7th Cavalry had been posted to protect the white prospectors. In June of that year, a single regiment—655 men—of the 7th Cavalry advanced on a party in excess of 4,000 Sioux at the junction of the Bighorn and the Little Bighorn rivers.

The soldiers were, it transpired later, unaware of the actual size of the heavily armed Amerind force. Custer realized his error too late. In a desperate attempt to break the Sioux force, he personally led a frontal charge of 260 of his men into the waiting Amerinds. The charge failed and Custer and his tiny force were surrounded. Fighting standing literally back to back with each other, Custer and his soldiers were slowly cut down one by one,

PICTURE HISTORY/NEWSCOM.COM

Shown above, the Christmas Day, 1837 Battle of Lake Okeechobee was a major battle of the Second Seminole War (1835-42), fought between the 6th Infantry Regiment (1,100 troops, under the command of Cols. Zachary Taylor and Richard Gentry) and some 400 "Seminoles" led by Billy Bowlegs, Alligator and Abiaca. Both the Seminoles and Taylor's troops claimed "victory." However, Taylor was promoted to brigadier general as a result, and his nickname "Old Rough and Ready" was mainly due to this battle. Actually it was a carefully set-up ambush by the Seminoles, into which Taylor stupidly charged.

and all were killed.

Although this battle was a white defeat, it would be the last. Within a year, follow-up operations by the white armies had crushed the last of the Sioux and Cheyenne resistance; most of the Amerind survivors were then moved to a reservation in Oklahoma. Isolated clashes then took place in the late 1870s, but by 1880 the conflict had petered out, only flaring up again briefly in 1890.

The Plains Wars came to a final bloody end at the Battle (or massacre) of Wounded Knee in December 1890. Situated inside the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, the area was populated by the Sioux Amerinds. In 1889, a Paiute medicine man, Wovoka ("Wood Cutter," also known as Jack Wilson), began prophesying amongst various tribesmen that if they performed a special dance—the Ghost Dance—long enough, this would result in the return of all of their former lands, the resurrection from the dead of all their ancestors and the death of all the whites.

[Wovoka preached non-violence, but two of the Miniconjou, Kicking Bear and Short Bull, differed. They argued for the elimination of whites by violence.–Ed.]

The prophesies spread like wildfire amongst the Sioux, who then not only started performing the ritual dance in large numbers, but also began stockpiling guns and ammunition ready for a rebellion when called upon to rise up by the dead ancestors.

The white government soon became aware of the goings on, and in December 1890, a detachment of the 7th Cavalry arrived in the Pine Ridge Reservation and arrested the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull (the same one who had been instrumental in the clashes which led to the Battle of Little Bighorn), in a move designed to break the rebellion before it started. As he was being led away, a lone Amerind fired a shot at the troopers. A full-scale gunfight then erupted and 13 people were killed, including Sitting Bull.

The Sioux then fled to the settlement of a neighboring chief, Big Foot of the Miniconjou band, who was camped near Wounded Knee Creek, with the 7th Cavalry in hot pursuit. On

Dec. 29, 1890, the federal troops entered the Sioux camp at Wounded Knee. A scuffle broke out and then a new gunfight erupted. It has never been established who fired the first shot, with both the Sioux and the whites claiming it was the other side.

The end result was that when the shooting stopped, around 200 Sioux and 31 whites had been killed. About half of the Sioux dead were women and children caught in the crossfire as the gunfight had taken place in the middle of a settlement.

This engagement which was half a military operation and half a massacre, was the last of the major white-Amerind conflicts in North America, although Wounded Knee would feature once again in 1973 in another, smaller standoff between the American government and the Sioux.

JACK "WOVOKA" WILSON
Prophet of the ghost dance.

RACIAL CONSEQUENCES

Apart from the seizure of their land, which was brought about not primarily through military defeat but the simple swamping of that territory by whites (another example of how a change in population causes a change in culture), the Amerind-white wars produced two significant results:

• Firstly, the Amerinds were virtually eliminated as a political, racial and socio-demographic factor; this situation allowed for the final flooding of North America by whites, with all its resultant consequences for world history with the creation of the United States of America;

• Secondly, the subjugation of the Amerinds by masses of whites led to a certain amount of racial mixing between the two groups taking place. But, it being America with its officially endorsed disapproval of racial mixing (which lasted in legal form right into the middle of the 20th century, with anti-miscegenation laws still being on the statute books as late as 1967 in many states) those mixed-race persons born of white-Amerind unions—or indeed of black-Amerind unions, were absorbed into the Amerind population. This is one reason why many Amerinds may look fairer or darker than Mongoloid peoples or may have markedly non-Mongoloid facial features: full-blooded Amerinds are fairly rare.

By the end of the 19th century, the successive wars, rampant alcoholism and natural shrinkage had seen the Amerind population of America drop to an all-time low of 237,000, virtually to the point of complete extinction. [This number was split up into some 2,000 tribes speaking about 296 languages of 29 different language families (and 27 languages that are isolates or unclassified)—Ed.] The realization dawned that if something were not done, they would disappear completely.

In 1871 then, the U.S. Congress decided to abandon the system of treaties with the Amerind tribes and start making laws directly for their preservation—the notion of the Amerinds as being foreign nations was substituted for a policy of wardship, although they were still not granted citizenship of the United States of America.

A new law, the General Allotment Act of 1887, saw a determined effort by the American government to bring the Amerinds into the mainstream of white society. The concept of communally owned tribal lands was abolished, being replaced with individual plots and individual land ownership as was the norm in the rest of the country.

This policy, well intentioned as it was—with the belief that private ownership of land would help lift the Amerinds' standard of living as this process had with the whites—was a total failure. Vast numbers of Amerinds simply sold their land as soon as they were given it: sometimes at pathetically low prices, often to unscrupulous land speculators. The result of the General Allotment Act was that the Amerinds succeeded only in losing much of their tribal land without showing any benefit in return.

CITIZENSHIP GRANTED TO AMERINDS

A series of chaotic and contradictory policies toward the Amerinds was then pursued by successive American governments, all of them ultimately failing in their aim of forcing the Amerinds into mainstream society. During the course of these policies, the Amerinds were finally granted American citizenship in 1924—some 145 years after the United States of America had been created.

Finally it was acknowledged that the Indian allotment policy was a disaster, and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 saw the policy abandoned, along with the forced-integration policy. Amerind tribal lands lost during the allotment era were repurchased by the American government and the tribes were encouraged to set up their own governments in the restored semi-independent regions. A credit program on very generous terms was set up, backed by the government, to lend money to Amerinds to re-establish their societies.

This policy continued until after the end of World War II, when another change in policy occurred: Arguments were raised against the preferential treatment in terms of jobs and federal government credit, saying that Amerinds should be treated like any other people in America. Thus by 1953, the federal government undertook to slowly dismantle its bodies and institutions devoted to dealing with the Amerinds as a separate racial group.

Despite this, the U.S. government has to the present day maintained an army of civil servants—in excess of 16,000—in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (mostly Amerinds who are still hired on a preferential treatment basis).

The Amerind population has, through a process of natural increase and absorption of a significant number of whites, gradually increased: by the end of the 20th century, it stood at over 2 million, the highest number ever in that group's entire existence.[1] In spite of the gradual increase in the standard of living and education amongst the Amerinds, they still remain at the very bottom of the social scale in modern America.

This causes isolated outbreaks of violence, including a famous 1973 incident at the site of the Wounded Knee incident. However (for the greatest part) the Amerinds, who once were the most significant threat to the settlement of North America by the whites, are destined never to be a major factor in American society again.

A series of chaotic and contradictory policies toward the Amerinds was then pursued by successive American governments, all of them ultimately failing in their aim of forcing the Amerinds into mainstream society. During the course of these policies, the Amerinds were finally granted U.S. citizenship in 1924—some 145 years after the United States of America had been created. ✦

ENDNOTES:

[1] Some authorities, however, dispute this and claim there may once have been, in pre-Columbian times, an estimated 12 million North American Indians.—Ed.

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ILLUSTRATION BY FREDERICK REMINGTON

Atrocities were committed on both sides of the Indian wars. As the leader of the Miniconjou band of the Lakota Sioux tribe massacred at Wounded Knee Creek on December 29, 1890, Spotted Elk haunts the history of the American West. Dying of pneumonia, Chief Spotted Elk, called "Bigfoot" by the U.S. soldiers, was flying the white flag of truce within his encampment. The small encampment slept quietly surrounded by the vengeance-minded soldiers, who were armed with Hotchkiss guns (above, with gun crew, one man sitting) and Gatling machine guns. The soldiers wanted revenge for the defeat of their unit, the 7th Cavalry, at Little Bighorn, June 1876. A single shot rang out, fired by one of the soldiers, according to a reporter on the scene, and that was the pretext (claiming that an Indian did the firing) for a rain of ammunition from the troops. Bigfoot was among the first killed. His frozen corpse was found, half raised as though trying to warn his people of their imminent disaster. Over 370 Lakota people lay dead from gunfire, cannon-fire or butchering within the encampment and in areas up to two miles away. The Lakota men had been disarmed before the weapons firing began. Also killed were women, many with babes in arms or waiting to be born, and children. The soldiers even pursued fleeing women and children. A survivor recalled: "After most of them had been killed, a shout was made that all those who were not killed or wounded should come forth, and they would be safe. Little boys . . . came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them."

NEVER-BEFORE-PUBLISHED EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

Southwest Virginia's Last Indian Raid & the Death of Bob Benge

The "politically correct" crowd claims ancient Indians did not scalp. But according to bio-archeologist Troy Case of North Carolina State University, scalping was a widespread practice among American Indian groups during the historic period, and was assumed prior to WWII to have been present in earlier times as well, based on linguistic evidence for the early existence of specialized terms in certain Native American languages relating to the practice. Archeological evidence of pre-Columbian scalping has been found as "either a characteristic lesion of the frontal and parietals indicating survival of a scalping event, or as a distinct pattern of cut marks in small, parallel clusters that encircled" the skull.

IN 18TH CENTURY AMERICA, the boogeyman had a name: Bob Benge. With his red hair, European looks and good command of English, the notorious Cherokee could pass as a pure Euro-American. He used this double identity to good effect in bloody raids against the settlers. But one day his luck would run out.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

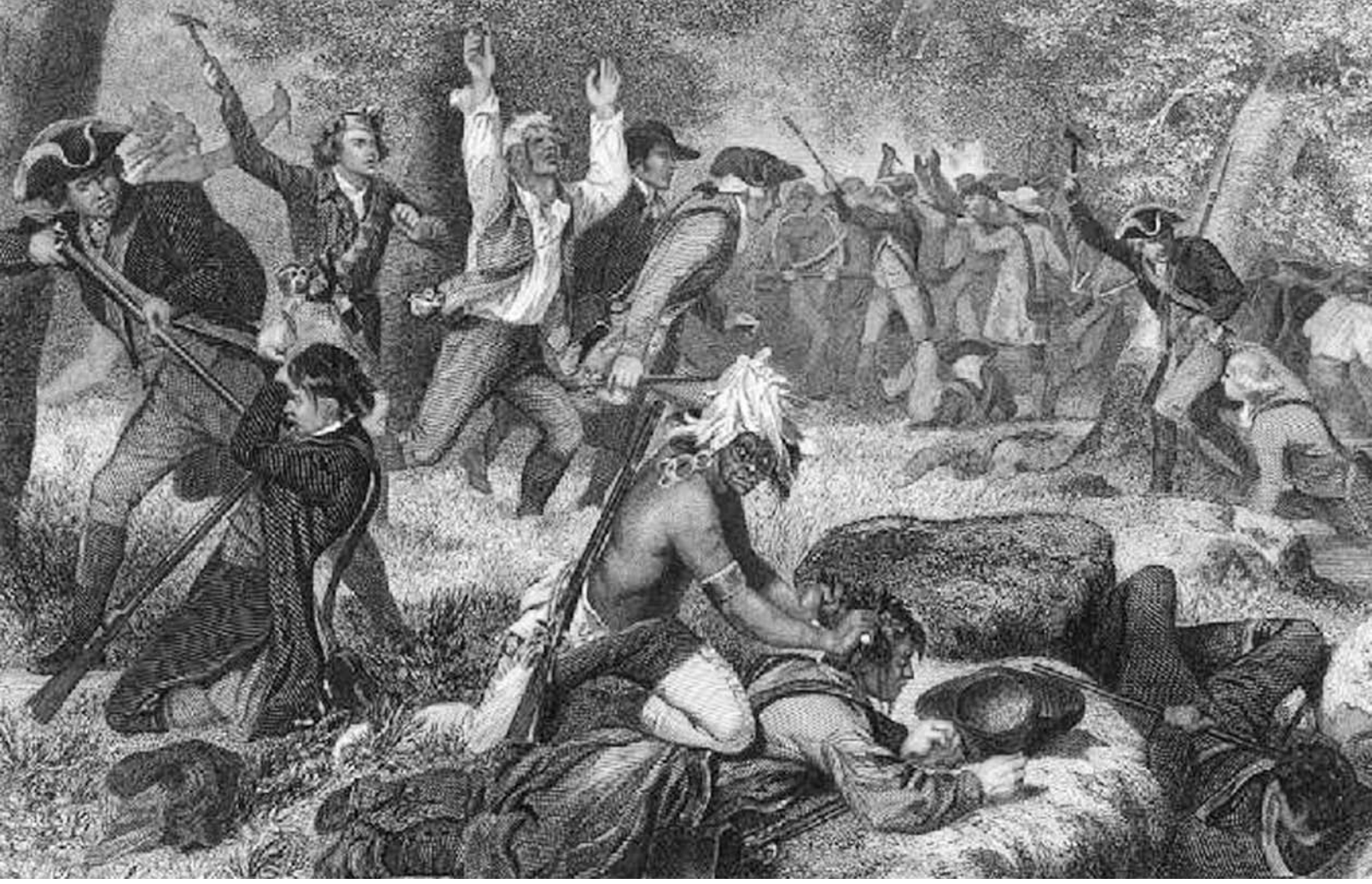
The last Indian raid on the frontier of southwest Virginia wound up costing the life of the Indian war chief Bob Benge, who had been a scourge to the frontier for years with his lightning assaults on the inhabitants. It took place on April 5, 1794. Benge, sometimes referred to as "the Bench," was a half-white whose father lived among the Indians for most of his adult life. His father was the Scottish trader John Benge, who was much respected by the Indians as a white man who always kept his word. Bob was born about 1760 in Toque, a Cherokee village.

For many years Bob Benge lived with a mixed band of "Chickamauga Cherokees" and Shawnees, led by Dragging Canoe, who had split off from the main Cherokee nation to form the Chickamauga band. (Dragging Canoe died in 1792.)

No Indian attacks on the frontier were more cruel than those led by Benge, and he, perhaps of all the Indians, carried out the most raids and killed the greatest number of people. Bishop Francis Asbury of the Methodist Church, who visited this area in the 1790s, says in his journal that Benge was reported to have killed and captured upwards of 100 souls on the frontier.

One of the most beautiful farms in Scott County was the Livingston place. This tract was first occupied, it seems, by William Todd Livingston. Upon the death of William Todd, his sons, Peter and Henry, inherited his estate, which included a number of slaves. The Indians often sought out Negro slaves for the purpose of capture. This seems to have been particularly true of Benge,

ILLUSTRATION FACING PAGE: WWW.ROOTSWEB.ANCESTRY.COM



The Wyoming Valley Battle in eastern Pennsylvania took place on July 3, 1778, during the War of America's Secession. Col. Zebulon Butler led some 360 men from "Forty" Fort in the Wyoming Valley to meet an invading force of about 110 Loyalists and 464 Iroquois Indians (mostly Senecas), commanded by the unrelated Maj. John Butler and tribal leaders Cornplanter and Sayenqueraghta. Numbers are much disputed but perhaps 280 were killed in battle. Taken were 227 Patriot scalps. Only three were killed on the Seneca/Loyalist side. Col. Butler and about 60 others escaped; most returned to the fort.

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who, it was believed, sometimes made trips to the settlements to spy out farms on which Negro slaves were to be found. The presence of Negro slaves on the Livingston farm, therefore, may have caused the attack Benge and his warriors made on it.

Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Peter Livingston, a few days after her rescue, gave the following account of the affair.

* * *

April 6, 1794, about 10 o'clock in the morning, as I was sitting in my house, the fierceness of the dog's barking alarmed me. I looked out and saw seven Indians approaching the house, armed and painted in a frightful manner. No person was within but a child of 10, and another of two, and my infant. My husband and his brother Henry had just walked out to a barn. My sister-in-law, Susanna, was with the remaining children in an outbuilding. Old Mrs. Livingston was in the garden.

I immediately shut and fastened the door. They came furiously up and tried to burst it open, demanding of me several times to open the door, which I refused. They then fired two guns; one ball pierced the door, but did no damage. I then thought of my husband's rifle and took it down but it being double triggered, I was [at first] at a loss [how to use it]. At length I fired through the door, but it not being well aimed, I did no execution.

The Indians retired from that place, and soon after that an old adjoining house was on fire, and I and my children [were] suffering much from the smoke. I opened the door, and an Indian immediately advanced and took me prisoner with the two children. I then discovered that they had my remaining child in their possession, my sister, Sukey (a wench with her young child), a Negro man of Edward Callihan's, and a Negro boy of our own, about eight years old. They were fearful of going into the house I had left, to plunder, supposing it had been a man who had shot at them and was yet within. So our whole clothing and household furniture were consumed in the flames—which I was pleased to see, rather than it should be of use to the savages.

We were hurried a short distance where the Indians were

busy, dividing and putting up in packs for each to carry his part of the booty taken. I observed them careless about the children, and most of the Indians being some distance off in front, I called with a low voice to my eldest daughter, gave her my youngest child and told them all to run toward neighbor John Russell's.

They were reluctant to leave me, sometimes halting and looking back. I motioned to them to go. I inwardly felt pangs not to be expressed on account of our doleful separation. The Indians did not notice this scene, or else they were willing the children might run back.

That evening the Indians crossed Clinch Mountain and went as far as Copper Creek, distant about eight miles.

April 7, we set off early in the morning, crossed Clinch River at McLean's Fish Dam about 12 o'clock, then steered northwardly toward the head of Stoney Creek. There the Indians camped. This day's journey was about 20 miles.

April 8, we continued in the camp until the Sun was more than an hour high; then set out slowly and traveled five or six miles and camped near the foot of Powell's Mountain. This day Benge, the Indian chief, became more pleasant, and spoke freely to the prisoners. He told them he was about to carry them to the Cherokee towns, and that his brother, with two other Indians, were hunting, so that we might have provisions when he returned. At this camp were several white prisoners taken from Kentucky, with horses and saddles to carry them to the towns. He made inquiry for several persons on Holston, particularly old Gen. Shelby, and said he would pay him a visit during the ensuing summer, and take away all his Negroes. He frequently inquired who had Negroes, and threatened he would have them all off the North Holston. He said all the Chickamauga towns were for war, and soon would be very troublesome to the white folks.

"He then ordered me to run, which I performed slowly. He attempted to strike me in the head with a tomahawk, which I defended as well as I could with my arm."

April 9, After traveling about five miles which was over Powell's Mountain, a party of 13 men under command of Lt. Vincent Hobbs, of the militia of Lee County, met the enemy in front, and attacked and killed Benge with the first fire, I being at that time some distance off in the rear. The Indian who was my guard at first halted on hearing the firing. He then ordered me to run, which I performed slowly. He attempted to strike me in the head with a tomahawk, which I defended as well as I could with my arm. By this time two of our people came in view, which encouraged me to struggle all I could. The Indian making an effort at this instant pushed me backward, and I fell over a log. At the same time, he was aiming a violent blow at my head, which in part spent its force on me and laid me for dead.

The first thing I afterward remembered was my good friends around me, giving me all the assistance in their power for my relief. They told me I was senseless for about an hour.

The Indians murdered one white woman (old Mrs. Livingston, wife of William Todd Livingston, and mother of Peter and Henry Livingston) and one Negro child. They took prisoner two white women, one Negro woman and one Negro man; they were also in possession of a number of children.

The Lee County Court was in session when the news came that the Indians had invaded the Holston settlements. Court immediately adjourned, and a company of men hastily organized, under Lt. Vincent Hobbs, to go in search of the enemy. Hobbs's company proceeded at once to a gap in the mountain through which, it was surmised, the Indians would be most likely to pass on the return to their towns. Hobbs, upon arriving at this gap, however, found some Indians had already passed through before him. Pressing on in great eagerness to overtake the enemy, he soon caught up with two Indians kindling a fire. These were killed, and, upon examination, it was found they were in possession of plunder that must have been taken from the Livingstons.

Hobbs concluded that these two Indians had been sent ahead to hunt and collect provisions for the main body. The object of Hobbs was now to make a quick retreat to cover his own "sign," i.e., tracks, if possible, at the gap, before the Indians could discover it, and perhaps kill the prisoners and escape. Having gained this point, he chose a place of ambuscade; but not exactly liking this position, he left the men there, and taking one with him by the name of Van Bibber, he went some little distance in advance to try to find a place more suitable for his purpose.

As they stood looking around for such a place, they discovered the Indians coming up with their prisoners. They concealed themselves, and each singled out his man. Benge, having charge of the younger Mrs. Livingston, led the van, and the others followed in succession; but the Indian who had charge of the elder Mrs. Livingston was considerably behind, she not being able to march with the same elastic step as her sister. When the front came directly opposite to Hobbs and Van Bibber, they both fired, Hobbs killing Benge, and Van Bibber the one next behind him. At the crack of the rifle the other white men rushed forward, but the Indians had escaped into a laurel thicket, taking with them a Negro fellow. The Indian who had charge of the elder Mrs. Livingston tried to kill her, but he was so hurried that he missed his aim. Her arms were badly cut by defending her head from the blows of his tomahawk.

The prisoners had scarcely time to recover from their surprise before the two Livingstons, who heard the guns and were now in

Thousands of Whites Enslaved by the Indians

FEW PEOPLE TODAY ARE AWARE of the other side of the story about slavery in early America, namely the huge numbers of white slaves taken by force from, among other places, the peasant class in the British Isles and forced to work in the New World. Numerous primary sources recount horrifying tales of European women and children traded like livestock 100 years before the African slave trade peaked in the late 18th century.

In many cases, poor and working-class Europeans—who, according to some accounts, made up nearly two-thirds of the first settlers—were treated far worse than African slaves, who had to be imported from Africa at a high cost to mill or plantation owners.

American Indians were also heavily involved in the slave trade in the 17th and 18th centuries, though nowhere near at the volume managed by the British aristocracy, Arab traders or Jewish merchants.

According to author and historian Alan Gallay, "Indian slavery and an Indian slave trade were ubiquitous in early America." For example, writes Gallay, "the English established important ties with the Chickasaw, who became the key slavers of the lower Mississippi Valley, extending their attacks west of the Mississippi and south to the Gulf of Mexico. The Chickasaw, surrounded by enemies on all sides, used slaving as a way to strengthen themselves at their enemies' expense."

Some Indians, made wealthy by selling everything from crops to other Indian slaves, even bought and sold white slaves, some of whom would wind up working for them. No one knows just how many white slaves were actually owned by American Indians.

However, in the South, the number was so significant that early settler governments passed laws regulating the ownership of white slaves by both Blacks and American Indians. According to the book *They Were White and They Were Slaves: The Untold History of the Enslavement of Whites in Early America* by Michael A. Hoffman II, "White slaves were actually owned by Blacks and Indians in the South to such an extent that the Virginia Assembly passed the following law in 1670: 'It is enacted that no Negro or Indian though baptized and enjoying their own freedom shall be capable of any such purchase of Christians.' "

Whites who lived deeper in the South were not so lucky. In what is today the southeastern part of the United States, home of the aforementioned Chickasaw, American Indians owned thousands of slaves, a goodly number of whom would most certainly have been white.

For instance, Colonel Henry Bouquet, an English officer, is said to have received more than 350 English captives at one time from Indian tribes at the end of the French and Indian War in 1764.

This would certainly imply that thousands—most likely tens of thousands—of whites were captured and enslaved during the time the Indians and the white men were battling for control of the North American continent (approximately 1500 A.D. to 1900 A.D.). ✦

close pursuit with a party of men from Washington, came running up and joyfully received their wives at the hands of Hobbs. Four Indians were killed, and five escaped. It appears they were in parties of threes and twos. The first had the Negro fellow with them, and by his account, they lodged that night in a cave, where he escaped from them and got home.

In the meantime a party of hardy mountaineers from Russell[1] collected and proceeded in haste to waylay a noted Indian crossing-place high upon the Kentucky River. When they got there they found some Indians had just passed. They immediately drew the same conclusion that Hobbs had done, and hastened back to the river for fear those behind should discover their "sign." Shortly after they had stationed themselves, a trio of Indians made their appearance. The men fired upon them; two fell and the other fled, but left a trail of blood behind him, which readily conducted his pursuers to where he had taken refuge in a canebrake.

It was thought unwise to follow him any further, as he might be able to kill some of them before they could discover him. Thus eight of the raiding party were killed and one other perhaps mortally wounded. ✦

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ENDNOTE:

[1] Vincent Hobbs, John Benbever, Stephen Jones, James Huff, James Benbever, Peter Benbever, Job Hobbs, Abraham Hobbs, Adam Ely, Samuel Livingston, George Yokum and a Dotson, whose first name is forgotten.

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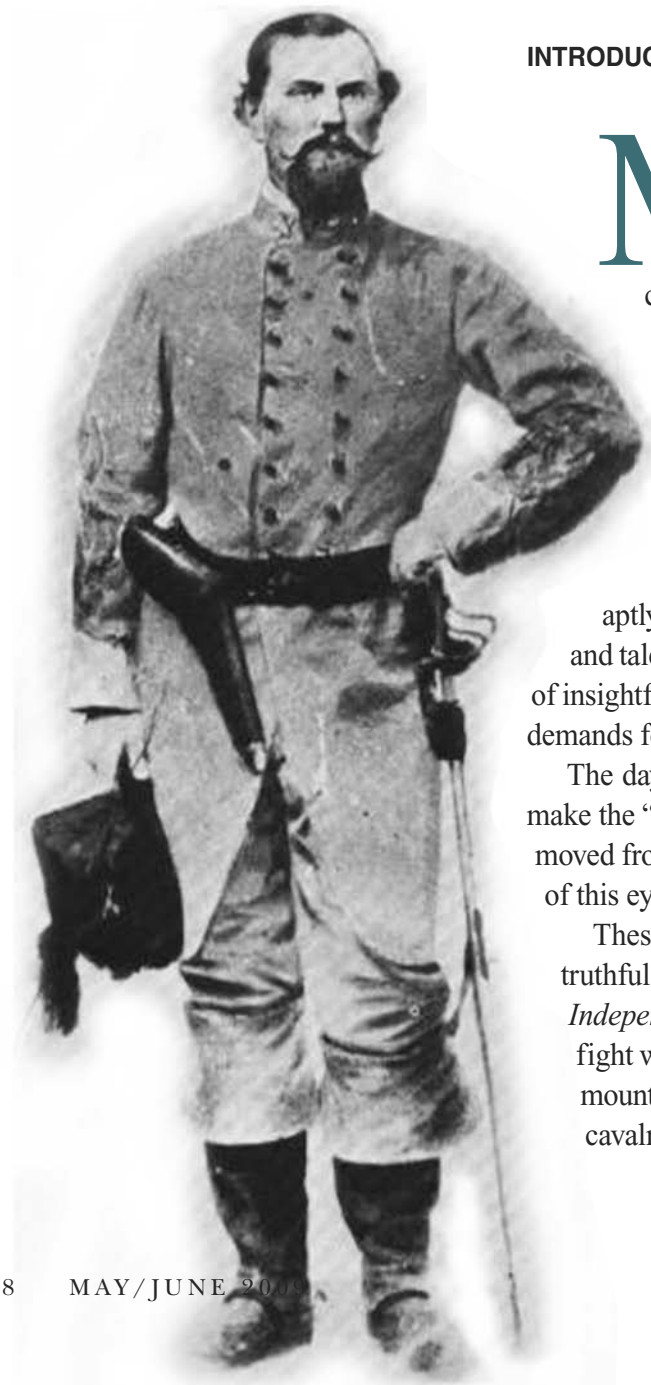
Adventures in the Rebel Cavalry

A Prussian's Eyewitness Memoirs of the Civil War

COMPILED AND EDITED BY RALPH P. FORBES



INTRODUCTION: TBR READERS WANT MORE ON VON BORCKE

Most Americans have heard of "Baron" von Steuben[1] and know he paid a key role in winning America's War of Independence. Tragically, the name and history of another Prussian officer, who volunteered to help Americans win their right to independence, has been consigned to the Memory Hole. Heros Von Borcke inspired thousands to stand up against overwhelming odds and devastating hardships. According to reports, he struck terror in the hearts of the Federals at just the mention of his name—"the giant, mounted on a tremendous horse . . . brandishing wildly over his head a sword as long and big as a fence-rail."

Probably not one American in a million has ever heard of the aptly named Heros von Borcke, but TBR has resurrected his name and tale from the Memory Hole—and herein publishes this short digest of insightful observations in Von Borcke's own words in response to reader demands for more information on the exploits of this daring Prussian.

The day to day chronicles of living history from this hero's diary will make the "uncivil war" come to life in your mind's eye. This reviewer was moved from tears to laughter to awe time after time by the powerful prose of this eyewitness to history.

These excerpts can only give you a small taste of the rich feast of truthful history brought to life in *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence* by Heros von Borcke. So put on the uniform, march and fight with the farm boys struggling to preserve their lands and rights—mount your gallant war steed and ride forth with one of the most valiant cavalry officers who ever won the right to enter Valhalla.

VON BORCKE DESERVES PROMOTION

[W]e continued our march, greeted everywhere with enthusiasm by the inhabitants, especially by the ladies, who for a long time had seen none other than Federal troops. I was in company with Stuart the whole time, constantly near the vanguard. . . . Friend and foe were soon enveloped in blinding clouds of dust, through which pistol and carbine shots were seen darting to and fro like flashes of lightning. . . .

Some of the soldiers in the train returned our fire, others sprang out to save themselves by flight. . . . [I] had my hat almost knocked off my head by one of the enemy's bullets, I became so wildly excited that, without heeding our own fire, I spurred my horse over the embankment . . . we proceeded on our march, whilst the last beams of the sun lighted up the scene of destruction. . . .

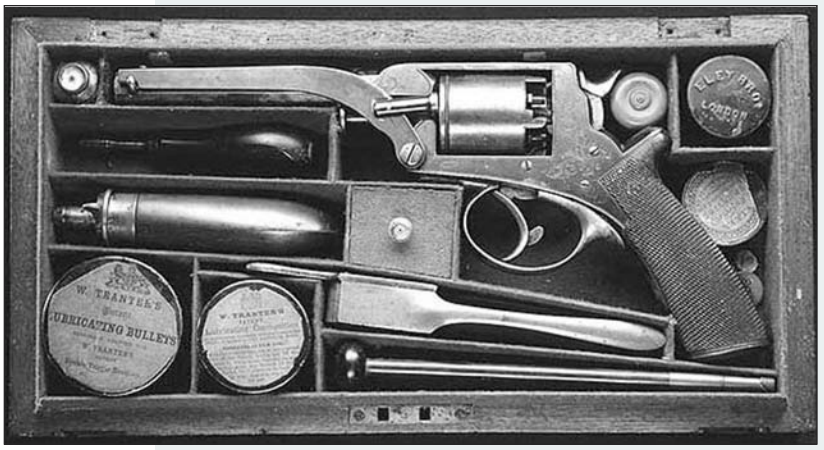
General Stuart [reported]: "Heros von Borcke, formerly of the Prussian Brandenburg Dragoons . . . distinguished himself by his gallantry, and won the admiration of all who witnessed his bravery and his military conduct during the expedition. He highly deserves promotion.". . .

THE PRIDE OF THE FEDERAL LANCERS

A newly-organized regiment of Federal Lancers . . . stood 300 yards from us in line of battle, and presented, with their glittering lances, from the point of each of which fluttered a red-and-white pennon, and their fresh, well-fitting blue uniforms turned up with yellow, a fine martial appearance. One of our regiments was immediately ordered to attack them; but before our Virginia horsemen got within 50 yards of their line, this magnificent regiment, which had doubtless excited the liveliest admiration in the Northern cities on its way to war, turned tail and fled, strewing the whole line of their retreat with their picturesque but inconvenient arms. The entire skirmish . . . was over in less time than is required to record it . . . [O]ut of the whole body of 700 men, [no] more than 20 retained their lances. . . .

PRIDE GOETH BEFORE A FALL

One of our staff officers, whom we had often joked about the nimble and successful manner in which he dodged the shells of the enemy, and who had this day again made the politest obeisance to their missiles, annoyed at our raillery, had declared that he would never again bow at their approach, and was sitting with the utmost gravity bolt-upright in the saddle, when a 12-pounder solid shot screamed through the air only a few feet over his head. Down went the head not merely to the saddle, but, with the body to which it was still securely attached, to the earth, amidst the convulsive shouts of his comrades. . . .



A Gift for "Lieutenant General" Stuart

According to the online Firearms Museum, two Tranter revolvers have been identified as being bought by Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke, although it is known that he bought several at various times. The first is a heavily reworked 4th model double action, made into what is now called a "belly gun" or "hideout gun." The weapon was chopped by a gunsmith to a barrel length of one and three-quarters inches with the front sight reinstalled, while the grip was shortened to three inches. The hammer was dehorned or bobbed, the spur being removed and smoothed so the pistol would not snag on clothing. The gun was engraved "Maj. Heros von Borcke, A.N.V. - C.S.A." The second is a cased 4th model, which von Borcke presented to Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart in June 1863. Von Borcke had the revolver case engraved to "Lt. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart C.S.A. Culpeper, Va June 1863 / From Heros von Borcke." But Stuart never obtained that rank, and the Tranter sat in the case, unused, and today is in its original condition, residing in the Smithsonian Institute's Museum of American History collection. Von Borcke reportedly carried two Tranters (4th model) on his belt, although only one is seen in the photograph on page 18. Many Confederate Cavalry men were equipped with four revolvers—two revolvers carried in the belt and two more in pommel holsters on the saddle—and some form of longarm.

SEE MORE AT WWW.FIREARMSMUSEUM.ORG.AU

THE HORRORS OF WAR

[T]he field was strewn with wounded men, many of whom had crept to the edge of the highroad to get within reach of the ambulances. There is no sadder sight than that of a battlefield after the conflict is over. Happily, night at this moment veiled from us its full horrors; but there was an overwhelming sense of utter hopelessness in riding among so many poor fellows, whom one would have so much liked to assist, even with the "cup of cold water,"—brave fellows, groaning in their agony, and calling

upon every passer-by for help.

. . . About midnight I felt myself touched on the shoulder; and when, grasping the hilt of my sword, I abruptly demanded who was there, a mild voice answered me, "General Jackson." The great Confederate leader was in search of General Stuart. Stuart, who slept on my right. . . . I left them alone, those grand warriors, in their midnight council, and wandered about, meditating on the stirring events of the day. . . . Here and there a camp-fire shed a red glow around, and the stillness was only too mournfully interrupted by the groans of wounded and dying men, who, not many hours before, had been full of health and hope.

. . . On some of these perilous slopes the dead bodies might be seen piled three or four deep. I was struck here by the piteous contrast presented by the bodies of two of our dead which were lying side by side. I can never forget the sight; I can see them now—one a man of more than fifty, who had been shot through the head, and whose silvery white hair was dabbled in his blood; the other, next to him, a lad of 16 whose frank face was lighted up by clustering fair hair, and whose small hands were crossed over his heart, where the enemy's bullet had struck him.

Upon the numberless festering carcasses of horses and mules the sun poured down with a tropical blaze, while the air was also poisoned with the stench from human bodies that had been hastily buried but a few inches below the surface. For many miles around nothing could be procured to support life.

"This Damascus blade was a straight double-edged sword of tremendous size and excellent temper, which I had worn in the Prussian Cuirassiers of the Guards."

I well recollect that Captain Stuart of our Staff and myself were digging for a whole day in the garden of a little farmhouse for a few miserable onions and diseased potatoes to appease our hunger. . . .

VON BORCKE: MISTAKEN IDENTITY

"Halt!" said I. The stranger halted. "What is your regiment?" "Eighth Illinois" (hostile cavalry) . . . putting spurs to my horse, I rushed upon my antagonist, who, seeing my revolver leveled with uncomfortably accurate aim at his breast, surrendered himself without the least hesitation as my prisoner . . . I perceived that he was riding an admirable horse, which I regarded with infinite satisfaction as already my property . . . When we had reached our regiment, [I discovered he was] a private in the ranks, who had replaced his own tattered Confederate uniform with the uniform and cap of a captured Federal soldier, and who had taken me, from my foreign accent, for a Federal officer . . . General Stuart often laughingly asked me, "How many prisoners of the 9th Virginia have you taken lately?" . . .

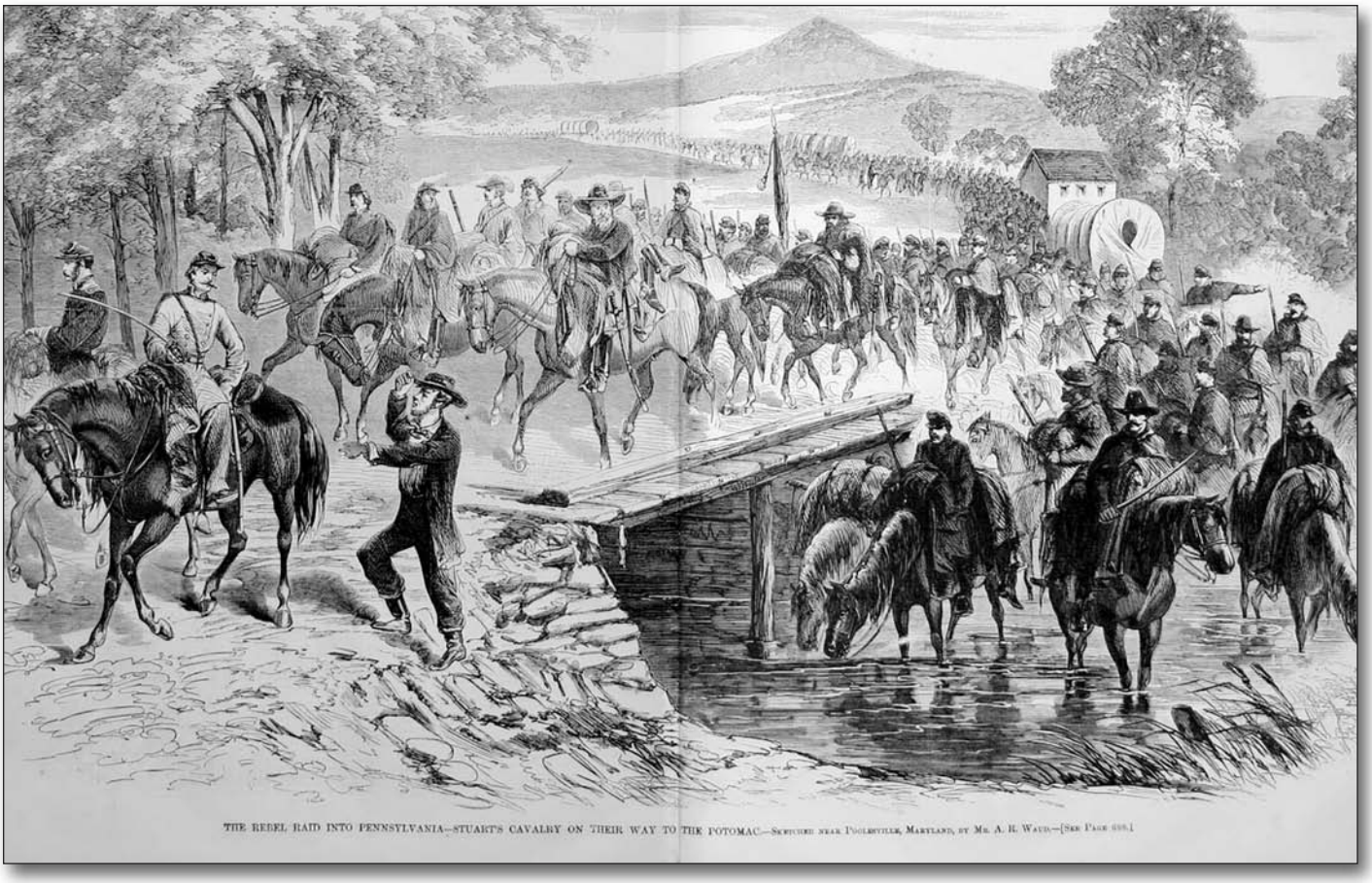
A SLAVE'S SILVER WATCH RETURNED

The joy of the inhabitants at our coming was touching to witness. The ladies, many of them with their cheeks wet with tears, carried refreshments around among our soldiers, and manifested, with the deepest emotion, their delight in seeing the grey uniforms, and their gratitude at their deliverance from the oppressor. . . . We resumed our march, halting only for a few minutes at the charming cottage of a lady . . . which had just then been left by a band of Yankee marauders, one of whom had robbed an old Negro servant of the family of his silver watch. The Negro, who recognized Captain Blackford as an old friend of the household, complained to him most piteously of this treatment, and implored him to enforce restitution of his property. About three o'clock we overtook these marauders, whom our advance-guard had made prisoners, and upon one of the skulking fellows we at once discovered the watch, which, to the satisfaction of us all, and to the grinning delight of its rightful owner, Captain Blackford restored to him. . . .

VON BORCKE'S SWORD OF JUSTICE

Resting my head upon it [an old log] I fell at once into a deep sleep, from which I was presently awakened by something crawling over my hand. I quickly shook off the object, which gave out a sharp, clear, rattling sound, and which I perceived in the bright light of the moon to be a snake more than four feet in length that raised itself at me in an attitude that meant mischief. Sleeping, as I always did, with my arms by my side, it was the work of a moment to draw my keen Damascus blade and sever the reptile in twain. [This Damascus blade, which will be frequently mentioned hereafter in my narrative, was a straight double-edged sword of tremendous size and excellent temper, which I had worn from the commencement of my military career in the Prussian Cuirassiers of the Guards.

It was even better known in the Confederate army than myself; and many who were unable to pronounce my foreign name correctly used to speak of me as "the Prussian with the big sword." Stuart wrote to me after the battle of Gettysburg, in which, being prostrated by wounds, I did not participate, referring to the operations of his cavalry, "My dear Von, I cannot tell you how much I missed you and your broad blade at Gettysburg."—H.V.B.] Excited, however, by this unfamiliar hostile attack, and finding that the dissevered parts of the body continued to manifest vitality in wriggling about on the grass, I dealt yet several heavy blows at my enemy, and the noise of the encounter aroused the General with the whole of his Staff. Arms in their



THE REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA—STUART'S CAVALRY ON THEIR WAY TO THE POTOMAC.—Sketched near Poolesville, Maryland, by Mr. A. R. Waud.—[See Page 699.]

hands, they hastened to the scene of action, believing that not fewer than a hundred Yankees had fallen upon me. A roar of laughter burst from them at the nature of my midnight combat; but the affair seemed less ridiculous when they discovered that I had killed one of the largest specimens of the American rattlesnake, a reptile almost as venomous as the East Indian cobra, whose bite is certain and speedy death—a fate which I had very narrowly escaped. I could obtain little sleep during the remainder of the night; and was ready to move before sunrise when the command was given to mount. . . .

ROBBED BY AN UNGRATEFUL SERVANT

My [Negro] servant Scott came to me with an affecting story of the serious illness of his wife, which so excited my sympathy that I not only obtained permission for him to visit his suffering spouse, but supplied him liberally with money, the contributions of myself and companions, to pay the expenses of his journey. The rascal disappeared, carrying off with him the greater part of my wardrobe, and we never saw him again. . . .

ESCAPE ON AN UNBRIDLED HORSE

I had to run [to] where my horse was tied to the fence . . . no time to throw the reins over his head. The animal became excited, and reared and plunged fearfully, and I was obliged to vault upon his back without the rein. . . . Here I came directly upon the major who commanded the detachment, who placed his revolver at my breast and demanded my surrender; but before he or his men could divine my intentions, by a smart slap on my horse's head I turned it in the right direction, and, putting the spurs deep into his flanks, I extricated myself by a tremendous flying leap from the hostile circle which was rapidly drawing closer and closer around me. A shower of carbine and pistol bullets followed my retreating figure, and the Yankees, enraged by the trick I had played them, dashed after me in hot and furious pursuit . . . one of the

This two-page illustration first published in *Harper's Weekly* in 1864, shows Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry passing through Poolesville, Md., during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. During the early phases of the 1863 Gettysburg campaign, von Borcke suffered a significant wound from a bullet in his neck during the Battle of Middleburg and was incapacitated for the remainder of the year. He thus missed the Battle of Gettysburg fought in July 1863. He recovered enough to resume staff duties in the spring of 1864, and was present at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in which Gen. Stuart was killed. In December, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and sent soon thereafter by President Jefferson Davis on a diplomatic mission to England.

bullets passing through my uniform without scratching the skin . . . the Yankees gave up the game, and I was able to get hold of my bridle, having been until then, so far as all management of my horse was concerned, in a perfectly helpless condition. . . .

HEROS VON BORCKE: ANOTHER LIBERATION

The joy of the inhabitants, who for a long time had seen none but Federal soldiers, and who had been very badly treated by them, cannot be described. Men, women, and children came running out of all the houses towards us with loud exclamations of delight, many thanking God on their knees for their deliverance from the enemy. A venerable old lady asked permission to kiss our battle-flag, which had been borne throughout so many victorious fights, and blessed it with tears. The enthusiasm was so great that old men and boys, all that were able to carry a gun, in spite of our earnest remonstrances, followed our column to join in the fight with the detested Yankees. . . .

HOW THE ENEMY LOST HIS HEAD

[O]ur position, by reason of his vastly superior numbers, was a precarious one, General Stuart, taking the standard himself, ordered me to gallop in haste to our reserves. . . . The enemy, as usual, received us with a rattling volley, which emptied several saddles; but a few seconds more and we were in the midst of them, and their beautiful lines, which we had so much admired, had broken into flight. I had the satisfaction here of saving my life by a magnificent blow upon one of my antagonists, who, at the very moment of firing at me, received my full right-cut on the lower part of the neck, severing his head nearly from his body.

In their accounts of the fight it was stated that the rebels in their charge had been led on by a giant, mounted on a tremendous horse, and brandishing wildly over his head a sword as long and big as a fence-rail, who had made a terrible impression on their troops. . . .

FUTURE GENERATIONS MUST KNOW

We bivouacked on the battle-field, which is now a desert where the bones of men and animals are bleaching on every hand. Many fights afterwards took place on the same ground, and the place is historic.

Future generations of Virginians, as they pick up rusted bits of shell, and bullets, and fragments of broken weapons, with which the whole field has been so often strewn, will recall with pride the noble deeds done by their fathers in the battles at Brandy Station.

A TYPICAL VICTORY

We had killed and wounded a great number of the enemy; captured 400 prisoners, among whom were several officers, and more than 500 horses; destroyed several hundred tents, large supply-depots, and long wagon-trains; secured, in the possession of the Quartermaster of General Pope, 500,000 dollars in greenbacks, and 20,000 in gold; and, most important of all, had deprived the Federal Commander of all his baggage and private and official papers, exposing to us the effective strength of his army, the disposition of his different *corps d'armée*, and the plans of his whole campaign. Our loss was comparatively small; and after a rapid march, impeded only by the deluge of water still pouring down upon us, and compelling us to swim several creeks which were ordinarily but a few inches in depth, we reached Warrenton, with all our prisoners and booty, at eight o'clock the following morning. . . .

HEROS VON BORCKE'S GOLD RUSH

Some of the *spolia opima* of Catlett's Station were greenbacks and gold. As these were contained in solid iron safes, of which the key had been lost, it was not the easiest matter in the world to get at them. It was thought, however, a profitable employment of our earliest leisure to investigate General Pope's sub-treasury, and our men had been hammering away at the safes for some time without result, when General Stuart turned round to me and said, laughingly, "If nobody can open these strong boxes, we must call on Major Armstrong (a nickname he had given me) to assist us." Accepting the banter at once, I delivered a few heavy blows upon the safes with a serviceable axe, which laid them open, amid the loud cheers of our soldiers. . . .

"Accepting the banter at once, I delivered a few heavy blows upon the safes with a serviceable axe, which laid them open, amid the loud cheers of our soldiers."

AMERICAN JEANNE D'ARC

There was a good deal of merriment among the young staff-officers at headquarters concerning one of our . . . prisoners … who turned out to be a good-looking woman in full Federal uniform. In order that she might follow to the field her warlike lord, she had enlisted as a private soldier in the same company with him. . . .

HEROS VON BORCKE ON THE SLAVES

About dusk we discovered in a small opening before us a Negro on horseback, who had no sooner seen us than he galloped off in hurried flight, but was overtaken after a short chase by one of our couriers. It was difficult to make him believe that we were not Yankees, and his delight was indescribable when at

last he recognized us as friends. He told me that a squad of Federal cavalry was at that moment engaged in pillaging his master's house . . . [the faithful Negro] had saved himself on one of the horses in the stable. [He saved us by warning us] that the enemy were all around us—and that Haymarket was occupied by them in strong force. . . .

ON STONEWALL JACKSON

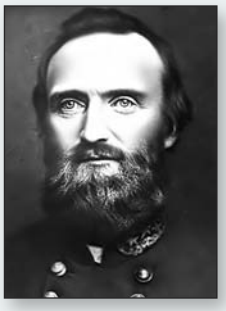
Meanwhile the cannonade had become fearful, more and more batteries had joined in the action, and from a hundred pieces of artillery the thunder of the battle roared along our lines. In the dense smoke that enveloped the field, and amid the bursting of innumerable shells, it was not easy to find Gen. Jackson, whom I discovered at last sitting comfortably on a caisson, quietly writing his dispatches. After I had made my report, I remarked to the general that it had been very difficult to find him, and that this was rather a hot place for him to be in. "My dear Major," he replied, "I am very much obliged to you for the orders you have given. Hill will take care of the enemy in the rear. I know what they are; there cannot be more than two brigades of them. And as for my position here, I believe we have been together in hotter places before." The great hero then calmly resumed his writing, cannon-shot plowing up the ground all around him and covering his manuscript with dust, so that, like one of Napoleon's generals under similar circumstances, he was in no need of sand to dry up his ink. In the meantime the trains had been saved, and the bold Yankees that had attacked our rear had been driven back with fearful loss, leaving the greater part of their number prisoners in our hands. . . .

HOW TO ROUSE THE IRE OF HEROS VON BORCKE

I was brought very conspicuously to the notice of the enemy as the only man on horseback at this part of the field, and several bullets had already whistled past me in uncomfortable proximity to my person, when one of the Yankee marksmen sent a ball, to my infinite annoyance, crashing right through a box of regalia cigars which . . . I had tied to the pommel of my saddle . . . I was just expressing my displeasure in pretty round terms, and directing the attention of some of our men to the impudent fellow who had fired the shot, when General Stuart rode up and directed me to ride in full haste back to Jackson. . . .

YANKEE "FRIENDLY FIRE"

The Federal Commander-in-chief again and again attempted to break Jackson's line, but again and again his forces had to recoil with wasted ranks from the stone wall in front of them . . . where our horse-artillery, under the gallant Pelham, did excellent service . . . one regiment alone, the 5th Virginia, under Colonel Rosser, taking 500 prisoners. Many of the enemy's wounded



Stonewall Jackson's Way

By John Williamson Palmer (1825-1906)

Come, stack arms, men! pile on the rails / Stir up the camp-fire bright / No growling if the canteen fails / We'll make a roaring night.

Here Shenandoah brawls along, / There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong, / To swell the Brigade's rousing song / Of "Stonewall Jackson's way."

We see him now—the queer slouched hat / Cocked o'er his eye askew; / The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat, / So calm, so blunt, so true.

The "Blue-light Elder" knows 'em well; / Says he, "That's Banks—he's fond of shell; / Lord save his soul! we'll give him hell! That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Silence! ground arms! kneel all! caps off! / Old Massa's goin' to pray. / Strangle the fool that dares to scoff / Attention! it's his way.

Appealing from his native sod / In forma pauperis to God: / "Lay bare Thine arm; stretch forth Thy rod! / Amen!" / That's "Stonewall's way."

He's in the saddle now. Fall in! / Steady! the whole brigade! / Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win / His way out, ball and blade!

What matter if our shoes are worn? / What matter if our feet are torn? / Quick step! We're with him before morn! / That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

The Sun's bright lances rout the mists / Of morning, and, by George! / Here's Longstreet, struggling in the lists, / Hemmed in an ugly gorge.

Pope and his Dutchmen, whipped before; / "Bay'nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar; / "Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby's score" / in "Stonewall Jackson's Way."

Ah, Maiden! Wait and watch and yearn / For news of Stonewall's band! / Ah! Widow, read, with eyes that burn, / That ring upon thy hand.

Ah, Wife! sew on, pray on, hope on; / Thy life shall not be all forlorn; / The foe had better ne'er been born / That gets in "Stonewall's way."

having fallen into our hands, we had erected a temporary hospital in a shady grove, near a cool clear spring, where several hundred of them had been received . . . suddenly a heavy fire was concentrated upon this point, and it was indeed a sickening sight to see shot after shot strike in among them, shell after shell explode over this dense mass of sufferers, who, with limbs shattered or lacerated by ghastly wounds, attempted to crawl out of the way, cursing their own friends for the agonies they had to endure. . . .

STUART CAN FIND JACKSON

"Where shall I find General Jackson?" [General Stuart] replied, with a smile, "Where the fight is hottest.". . .

A PRUSSIAN TEXAN

General Hood detailed to me several of his Texan marksmen, who moved forward with alacrity and pleasure to this exciting little enterprise, crawling through the high grass and along the fences with the suppleness of serpents, in a manner that might have excited the envy of the cleverest Indian on the war-path. The Federal cavalrymen seemed not a little surprised to see me, as being on horseback I was the only one of the party visible to them, and were evidently quite undecided what to do when I halted at a distance from them of about 200 yards. Among my riflemen, one had been pointed out to me as the best shot, who was a Prussian by birth, but who had lived for many years on the prairies of Texas. He was the first to fire. Raising his rifle, he said to me with a certain pride, a smile lighting up his brown weather-beaten features, "Now, Major, you shall see what an old Prussian can do." An instant afterwards the crack of the rifle was heard, and the foremost of the Yankees rolled in the dust, then a second victim fell pierced by the bullet of another Texan, and the bold body of Federal cavalry galloped off as if a legion of demons were in chase of them. . . . ✦

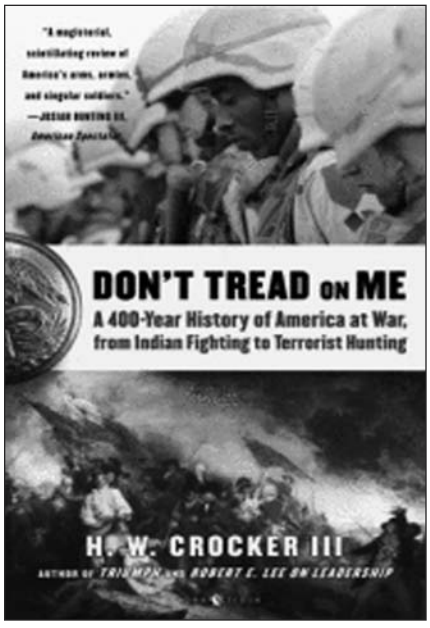
ENDNOTE:

1 Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben was a Prussian-German army officer who served as inspector general of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. He is credited with teaching the Continental Army the essentials of military drill and discipline, helping to guide it to victory. He wrote the Revolutionary War Drill Manual, the book that became the standard United States drill manual until the War of 1812, and essentially served as General George Washington's chief of staff in the final years of the war.

Ralph Forbes is a freelance writer based in Arkansas and a sympathizer of the Southern cause. He is also a regular contributor to *American Free Press* (AFP) newspaper based in Washington, D.C. and also *Whole Body Health*, a bimonthly publication of AFP. For a free sample of AFP call AFP's circulation manager and request your sample at 202-544-5977.

Don't Tread on Me!

400 Years of America at War—Indian Fighting to Terrorist Hunting



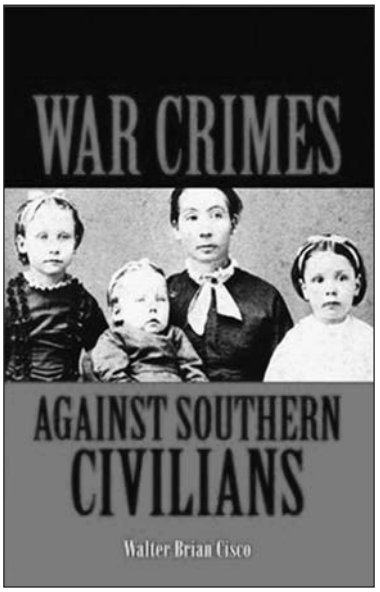
Author H.W. Crocker III takes us on a whirlwind tour of American political and military history and details our conflicts with other nations and our own Indian populations over the last 400 years. This sweeping, colorful, and unabashedly controversial history of America's wars and foreign and military policy over the past four centuries challenges Americans to rethink what they thought they knew about our nation at war—at the same time filling in some rather large gaps left by mainstream historians. At various times a journalist, a book editor, and a speechwriter for the governor of California, Crocker offers a history full of gripping battle scenes and contrarian arguments. Here is some reader feedback: "Talk about politically incorrect! *Don't Tread on Me* is the best, most entertaining account of the American warrior I've ever read. "A rousing crash course on the U.S. military tradition." "The best single volume I've found paying tribute to the American military is *Don't Tread on Me*, a sweeping, fast-paced 400-year history of America at war." "In witty and irreverent prose, author H. W. Crocker III provides a broad survey of America's martial history. . . . *Don't Tread on Me* deftly illuminates the full spectrum of America's rich military traditions." Softcover, 464 pages, #497, *$17.*

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians

Book details censored side of Yankee occupation of South

By Prof. Ray Goodwin

There are many areas of American history that, in the interest of truth and justice, are in dire need of further examination and evaluation. One such area is the period from 1861 to 1865, incorrectly referred to as the "Civil War." In a nutshell, it is commonly believed by most Americans that the Southern states, to preserve the institution of slavery, illegally left the union of the United States, thus precipitating the dysgenic slaughter and ruin that followed. The "rebels" were, of course, the bad guys, who deserved any measure of maltreatment, and the blue-clad Yankees the good guys, with saintly Abe Lincoln the great distraught father trying to bring his wayward children back into the fold.



In reality, the act of secession by the Southern states was not an "action"; it was a "reaction" to Northern/central government policies regarding tariffs, trade and taxation. The historical record is long overdue to be set straight, and an honest, more accurate version of that era to be taught in classrooms across America.

Walter Brian Cisco does his part toward that end with this very readable, well-documented and tremendously heart-rending book. His concentration is on exactly what the title suggests, and he has drawn from sources such as newspaper reports of the time, diaries, war memoirs and records and letters. The letters include not only those written by Union soldiers to the folks back home, and those written by Southerners, but letters between military commanders and their communications with Washington, D.C. There are also interviews of former slaves (as late as the 1930s) included here; and the recollections of those slaves and some of their descendants do not correlate with what is presented in classrooms from elementary schools to universities today.

Neither do his other sources; rather, they reveal a little-known story of the conduct of Union soldiers in waging war of the most barbaric and brutal nature against helpless residents of the Confederate states—women, children, old folks and slaves.

The author starts his narrative with "An Introduction to Lincoln's War," and immediately quotes Robert E. Lee (in 1863) regarding the conduct expected of Southern soldiers. Learning of the misbehavior of Northern troops, Lee reminds them that, "We make war only upon armed men," and if we take vengeance for what the Yankees are doing to our people, we lower ourselves even in the eyes of God.

Cisco then takes the reader on a journey from west to east across the Confederacy, beginning with Missouri and ending 23 chapters later in North Carolina. In between is a tale of cruelty, savagery and barbarism that compares to what the Bolsheviks did to Russia in their revolution, and to the brutality unleashed on German civilians in the latter stages of WWII.

"Warring against noncombatants came to be the stated policy and deliberate practice of the United States," and, "Lincoln well knew what was going on and approved." As Cisco states, "There was from the beginning a widespread conviction that the crushing of secession justified the severest of measures. Malice, not charity, is the theme most often encountered. . . . [T]he kind of warfare practiced by the federal military during 1861-65 turned America—and arguably the whole world—back to a darker age" (16-17). "One conviction remains an American article of faith: the war on Southern civilians was justified—the war itself was just—because it resulted in saving the union" (18). For the rest of his narrative, the author ably demonstrates that nothing justified the atrocities engaged in by Lincoln's warriors against those totally unable to defend themselves.

Along with the fairly well-known policies of Lincoln—crushing of dissent by closing newspapers, seizing property of those with Confederate sympathies, arresting prominent citizens who

dared speak out against what was being done to innocents—there were the lesser-known and more tragic policies. The boys in blue engaged in widespread murder, arson, destruction, assault, rape and theft against the elderly, the infirm, children and, in many cases, the slaves. Many prominent citizens were shot down for the slightest pretense, or beaten and tortured until they revealed where some family heirlooms or other treasure might be hidden.

Homes of the well-to-do as well as of the poor were burned, their meager food supplies stolen or vindictively destroyed for no other reason than to inflict suffering on the helpless and to leave them little chance to survive. Pleading and tears from mothers trying to protect their children were to no avail at all, with the Yankee mindset being that white Southerners were traitors who "dared to make war on the best government on the planet."

Countless slaves came to realize that Union troops were not their liberators or saviors, and would not treat them nearly as well as they had been treated by their former owners. When the Northern military would utterly destroy a plantation, village or town, leaving white and black civilians with no shelter or food, the freed slaves had no choice but to follow the Union Army, hoping for food and medicine. Hundreds of slaves died because of the cruelty of those troops, who often openly expressed contempt for the "niggers," as they called them.

"Homes of the well-to-do as well as of the poor were burned, their meager food supplies stolen or vindictively destroyed for no other reason than to inflict suffering on the helpless."

And humans were not the only victims of this terror; Union troops took all livestock when they moved on to the next town, and those they did not take, they bayoneted, shot, crippled and maimed.

Cisco cites specific Union officers in numerous locations who took it upon themselves as little tyrants to induce as much suffering as possible; those officers not only looked the other way when crimes were committed by their troops, but in many instances, joined in the plunder, murder and raping. Some of those specifically cited were Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler in New Orleans, Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy in West Virginia, Maj. Gen. Phillip Sheridan and Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman.

Churches were no safe haven, nor did members of the clergy escape the cruel treatment. Many churches were burned to the ground after they had been vandalized and sacked.

The sacking of many cities is recounted in heart-rending narrative, and as bad as Sherman's destruction was in Georgia, the absolute worst was reserved for South Carolina. That state was viewed with the most animosity by Union soldiers, because it was the first one that had opted for secession. Here is an example of the mindset of the Yankees: In Columbia, a Union soldier "seeing some children playing with a beautiful little greyhound, amused himself by beating its brains out" (158).

As I read each chapter, I kept hoping to see some words about Confederate troops defending or avenging the crimes. There were a few mentioned—the troops of Jubal Early and John Mosby did manage to catch up to a few arsonists, murderers and rapists, and meted out the justice they deserved. Especially heartwarming was the exchange of letters between Sherman and Confederate Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton (153-4) in which Hampton responds to Sherman's actions and threats in South Carolina.

The author closes this interesting and informative work with a chapter entitled "Abuse of African Americans." If any chapter in that book helps shatter myths, it is this one, because it totally puts the lie to the common conception of the "liberating troops in blue who were fighting for the lives and rights of black Southerners."

When I was a youngster growing up in east-central Texas in the 1950s, the Confederate flag was prominently displayed. We lived right down the road from the last surviving Confederate soldier and I waved to him many times as he sat on his porch. I was told by many of the old folks that the South was right in that war, and the words "Yankee" and "Republican" were always voiced with animosity. In the 1970s, a young engineer from Ohio joined our work crew and, after two weeks here, I asked him how he liked Texas. His answer: "You people are still fighting the Civil War!"

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians helped me to better understand just why many Southern folks have not forgotten, and why no Republican running for office in the South had a chance of winning for 100 years. Greatly contributing to the "never forget—never forgive" mentality common to the South, though beyond the scope of this book, one must remember that the 12-year period following the surrender of the South—the period known as "Reconstruction"—was a continuation of the war against Southerners. Martial law and outlaw behavior by the Yankees gave rise to the Ku Klux Klan, which was for years the only thing standing between carpetbaggers, thieves, murderers and rapists and the vulnerable Southerners. ✦

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians, softcover, 192 pp., #506, is available from TBR Book Club for $25. Write to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 S&H inside U.S. or email tbrca@aol.com for best S&H to your nation. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

A native-born Texan, Revisionist ***Ray Goodwin*** is a retired instructor of American history on the college level in Victoria, Texas. Ray has given addresses to the TBR/AFP Conference, Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Victoria and has done research on various historical subjects which have become the subject of professional book reviews.

RACE & LAW IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

CONTRARY TO AFROCENTRISTS, the ancient Egyptians were not black, nor were the Greeks. Students of Egyptian religion, history, language, and culture say Egypt and Greece had minimal connection to sub-Saharan Africa. Indeed Egypt tried to keep blacks out of the land of Egypt. And, surprisingly, ancient Mexicans and South American civilizations, like those of Egypt and Greece, have white roots. Ancient sculptures from the Incas and other cultures show that they started out with more than a few Caucasians—whether they came from Europe or somewhere else.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

With the passage in 1935 of the Nuremberg Laws, which limited German citizenship to members of the Aryan race, a columnist for *The New York Times* lamented, "Never before in human history has a government sunk so low as to legislate this kind of cruel prejudice."[1]

In fact, Third Reich framers of the *Nürnberger Gesetze* based the laws on America's own Immigration Act enacted just 11 years earlier, when our country was closed to applicants for citizenship from Africa, East Asia and India. [2] In those days, illegal aliens attempting to cross the Mexican border into the United States were shot on sight, a far more stringent policy than anything propounded by the Nuremberg Laws. America had been preceded by our northern neighbor in 1913, when Chinese immigration to Canada was pinched off. [3]

These modern measures to define citizenship and preserve the racial integrity of a people were far from innovative, having been preceded by other civilizations thousands of years before in the ancient world. The oldest known immigration law still survives near the second cataract of the Nile River on a stele, or inscribed monolith, set up by Senusret I in 1961 B.C. at Buhen fortress near the Nubian border with Upper Egypt.

Senusret I was among the Middle Kingdom's great pharaohs, expanding his country's influence and building monumental works of art, some of which survive today. His massive pyramid at el-Lisht and Karnak's White Chapel with its fine, high-quality relief sculpture testify to the cultural golden age he stimulated. He raised the oldest obelisk still standing in its original position in Egypt. Carved from red granite, and referred to in Arabic as *Al-Masalla*, it towers 68 feet tall and weighs 120 tons.[4]

Less impressive but no less enduring, Senusret's stele on the Nile still proclaims his royal command: "No Negro shall enter into Egypt beyond this point." [5]

The stele is not far from the sacred city of Syut, at the center of which stood a shrine to Ap-uat, a werewolf-god better remembered by the name the Greeks gave him, Anubis. On his account, they knew Syut as Lycopolis, literally "Wolf City," capital of the 13th nome, or province, 234 miles south of Cairo, on the west bank of the Nile. It was here, local tradition recalled, that a large-scale invasion of black Nubians threatening to overwhelm Egypt from the south was savaged and turned back by packs of wolves around Elephantine Island. In honor of their triumph, Syut was established on the border between the Upper and Lower Nile Valley where Senusret I laid down the law against black immigration.[6]

He allowed for a very few exceptions, however. Black dwarves were welcomed and highly paid entertainers for the wealthy, because they were believed to be personifications of Bes, a minor, household-protecting god. The short, squat, bow-legged midget sticking out his tongue was the precise opposite of the noble Egyptian deities, belonging instead to the very people Senusret had in mind when he had his stele erected. Indeed, *besa* was the Nubian word for "cat," and meant "protector."[7]

Throughout most of their 3,000-year history, the Pharaonic Egyptians were a race-conscious people. The early 12th century B.C. temple art belonging to the XXth Dynasty monarch, Ramesses III, caricaturized not only black Nubians, but sallow Semites, as well. Fair-complected Minoans from Crete and

Nordic "Sea Peoples"—veterans from the recently concluded Trojan War—were more favorably portrayed, probably because the Egyptians saw in them kindred blood.[8]

After all, his Rammesid predecessor, Ramesses II, was a tall redhead, and the more famous Tutankhamen, as his mummy revealed, was blond.[9] Among the numerous artifacts recovered from his tomb was a rocking chair, its rockers carved to represent bound Negro captives, upon which the boy king could gleefully rock back and forth. These facts are at odds with today's fashionably "Afrocentric scholars," who characterize Egyptian civilization as an entirely black affair.[10]

The ancient Indian caste system was originally a set of measures aimed at preserving the racial purity of 16th century B.C. Aryan invaders of the subcontinent in the midst of its conquered, dark-skinned, Dravidian populations. Indeed, the Sanskrit word for "caste," *varna*, means "color."[11]

A related term, "eugenics," is from the Greek for "well-born," from *eu* and *genes*, respectively.[12] In *The Laws*,[13] Plato enthusiastically supported the kind of eugenic breeding practiced by the Spartans to continually upgrade their racial value, as later underscored by the influential poet, Meleager of Gadara: "If one were to yoke good with bad, no good offspring would be born, but if both parents are good stock, they will bear noble children."[14]

"After all, his Rammesid predecessor, Ramesses II, was a tall redhead, as his mummy clearly shows, and the more famous Tutankhamen, as his mummy revealed, was actually blond."

Eugenics was carried forward by the early Romans through the legal institution of *connubium*, "intermarriage" only with members of good stock. To wed outside of one's race was a criminal offense, punishable under the provisions of the law, which usually stipulated banishment.[15]

Plato regarded race as a most important consideration in the rise and fall of civilizations, as exemplified throughout his famous account of Atlantis, the island-capital allegedly overwhelmed by a natural catastrophe. His chief purpose in describing such a place was to use it as a cautionary tale—to show how a powerful culture can destroy itself through self-indulgence.

The people of Atlantis were alleged to have created a long-lived, culturally rich, economically powerful, technologically advanced and virtuous society. But over time, in Plato's words, they "became too diluted too often, and with too much of the mortal mixture, human nature got the upper hand. Then, they being unable to bear their fortune became unseemly, and to him who had an eye to see they began to appear base, and had lost the fairest of their precious gifts. But to those who had no eye to see true happiness, they still appeared glorious and blessed at the time when they were filled with unrighteous avarice and power." [16]

To some investigators, such as the renowned French scholar, Serge Hutin, these words refer to the Atlanteans' racial purity ("the fairest of their precious gifts"), which became less important to them than the pursuit of material gain. As he writes, "Plato tells of the growing decadence that afflicted the Atlantean people. He attributes it to increased cross-breeding. In a sense, the great Greek philosopher was clearly a racist: he regarded the increase in cross-breeding as a calamity." [17]

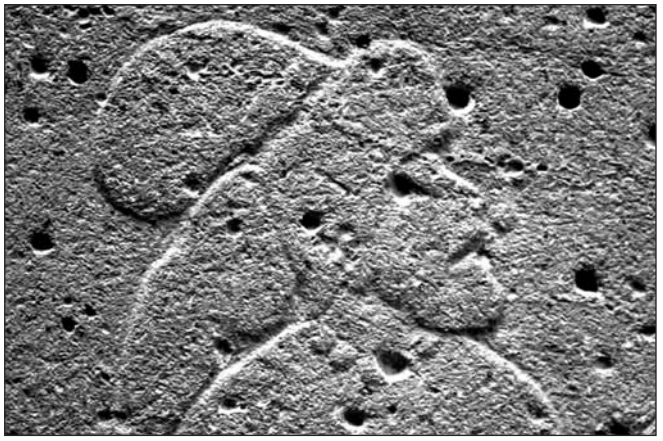
To other researchers, such as Desmond Lee, a British translator of the *Dialogues*, Plato meant to say that the Atlanteans, being originally descended from Poseidon, diluted their godly inheritance by intermarrying with ordinary mortals.[18] But this interpretation lacks conviction, because the Atlanteans were never supposed to have again interbred with other deities following their mythical human ancestor's encounter with the sea-god.

Far removed from Atlantis in space and time, Mexico's native Indians were and are a dark-skinned, beardless, smallish people with the epicanthic fold (slanted eyes) and zygomatic arches (high cheek bones) of their Mongolian ancestors, who crossed over the frozen Bering Strait from Asia 13,000 years ago. In contrast, most skeletal remains of individuals belonging to the *pilli*, the Mayan ruling class, show that they were markedly taller than the masses of laboring peasants, known as the *mayeque*s. According to the Mayas, the *pillis* had been created separately from the *mayeque*s.[19]

When Hernan Cortez, leader of the Spanish conquistadors, met Moctezuma II (generally known as Montezuma) face to face in 1520, he remarked on the Aztec emperor's beard, relatively fair complexion and tall stature, none of which were reflected in the physical appearance of his subjects.[20]

Andres de Avendane y Loyola, a Spanish trader in the early 17th century, described the pitifully few surviving *itzas*—another Mayan ruling elite near the Atlantic coast—who had been neither exterminated nor assimilated by the European conquerors, as "well-featured and, like mestizos, nearly all of a light complexion and of very perfect stature and natural gifts."[21] A similar description was provided by Juan de Villagntierre, who personally participated in the subjugation of Mexico during the mid-1500s.[22]

These reports were supported by abundant cultural evidence. For example, the Mayan city of Mutul was founded by Zacmutul, whose name means, literally, "White Man."[23] A fresco from Chichen Itza's Temple of the Warriors depicts nobles with light,



Many depictions have been found of what are clearly Caucasoids in the native artwork of the American civilizations, while in other cases natives are depicted as having beards, which are largely lacking in pureblooded American Indians; these may have been part-whites, or they may have worn fake beards in imitation of their white culture bringers. Clockwise from upper right: 1.) Man with a full beard and mustache from Itzapan; 2.) Maya bearded man appears on vessel; artifact housed in the Copan Museum in Honduras; 3.) carved head with Phrygian cap, appears to be some sort of Semite, possibly a Phoenician, created by the Olmec culture (approx. 1200 B.C. to 300 B.C.); a sculptural depiction from Quirigua, Guatemala, of the bearded Itzamna, ancestral deity of the Itza-Maya.

yellow faces, while supplicating prisoners are shown as dark brown. A vase from Quirigua, at the St. Louis Art Museum, features the bust of a man with a red beard, blue eyes, creamy complexion, a bull-neck and otherwise thoroughly non-Indian characteristics.

Where these ancestral whites came from and questions concerning their identity are beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to mention here that the world-renowned Norwegian archeologist Dr. Thor Heyerdahl was correct when he insisted that Earth's oceans were not barriers that confined ancient humans to their places of birth, but highways they used to travel the world.[24]

Indeed, a people sophisticated enough to build Stonehenge or the Great Pyramid was surely capable of building a vessel that could complete a transatlantic voyage. Men brave enough to engage in centuries of hand-to-hand combat with edged weapons were sufficiently courageous to face the challenge of the open sea. The same mainstream scholars who praise the indisputably great voyages of Polynesian sailors illogically deny comparable maritime achievements to ancient Egyptians, Romans or Kelts, who possessed material cultures far above anything ever known to South Sea islanders.

According to the Mayan *Popul Vuh*, or "Book of Council," the *pillis* forbade their sons from marrying outside their class, and daughters were jealously kept indoors, away from bright sunlight, "to preserve the fairness of their skin."[25]

The practice was extended to South America, where the Incan emperor's female children were secluded for the same purpose. The Incas themselves selected the fairest girls from the ruling class to serve as "white virgins" at the altars of the sun-god, Inti. Some idea of the cleavage between the Incan rulers and their subjects may be gleaned from Emperor Tupac Inca Yupanqui's explanation that "science was not intended for the people, but for those of generous blood." [26] Titu Cusi (1529-71), the penultimate Inca at Vilcabamba, told Don Diego Rodriguez that his ancestors did not belong to "the wild Indians."[27]

In fact, the preliterate Guarani Indians spoke of the Incas as the "white kings." The emperors claimed descent from light-skinned culture-bearers, and a definite physical cleft did indeed exist between the Indian proletariat and Incan aristocracy.[28]

A portrait in Lima's Copacabana Monastery of Huayna Capac, the great Incan emperor who consolidated the conquests of his forefathers during the early 16th century, represents a man with thoroughly European facial features. A profile in Antonio de Herrera's chronicle of the Spanish Conquest, *Historia* (in Madrid's Biblioteca Nacional), shows Huascar with a similarly un-Indian countenance. Another painting at Cuzco, the Incan capital, commissioned in the early 18th century of Cornilla Inca, the last surviving member of the royal line, portrays a tall man with regular features, light eyes, straight auburn hair and a long narrow nose. [29]

The Incas' Europoid characteristics are borne out by their few surviving physical remains, most particularly at the Atacama cemetery. There, mummies of the pre-conquest royal families still evidence a fine, light-auburn, wavy hair. Mummies of the Paracas peninsula, going back to at least the 4th century B.C. (the Late Chavin Period), show a rusty reddish-brown hair color. Trujillo, Peru's underground museum, features an unborn Chimu fetus with fine, blond hair.

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By far the most impressive examples are on public display in the "Mummy Room" at Lima's Herrera Museum. Remarkably preserved in vacuum-sealed glass cases are the mummified bundles of Incan royalty. Of the dozen or so specimens, four have light-brown hair and three are blond with traces of red. Hair color and texture do not change or deteriorate after death. Moreover, the Paracas mummies belong to men who were much taller and had narrower skulls than the current natives.

Pedro Pizzaro, son of the man who conquered the Incan empire, wrote: "the ruling class of the kingdom of Peru was fair-skinned with fair hair, about the color of ripe wheat. Most of the great lords and ladies looked white, like Spaniards. In that country I met an Indian woman with her child, both so fair-skinned that they were hardly distinguishable from fair, white people. Their fellow countrymen called them 'children of the gods'."[30]

When a young Incan prince became the neophyte emperor, he was crowned with a blond wig, and told to benefit mankind, as did his great ancestors. Like every Egyptian pharaoh, he was then presented with a false chin-beard, the *sonkhasapa*—a word still in parlance among the beardless Indians.[31]

In the words of that great American historian, William Prescott, "The crania of the Incan race show a decided superiority over the other races of the land in intellectual power, and it cannot be denied that it was the fountain of that peculiar civilization and social polity which raised the Peruvian monarchy above every other state in South America."[32]

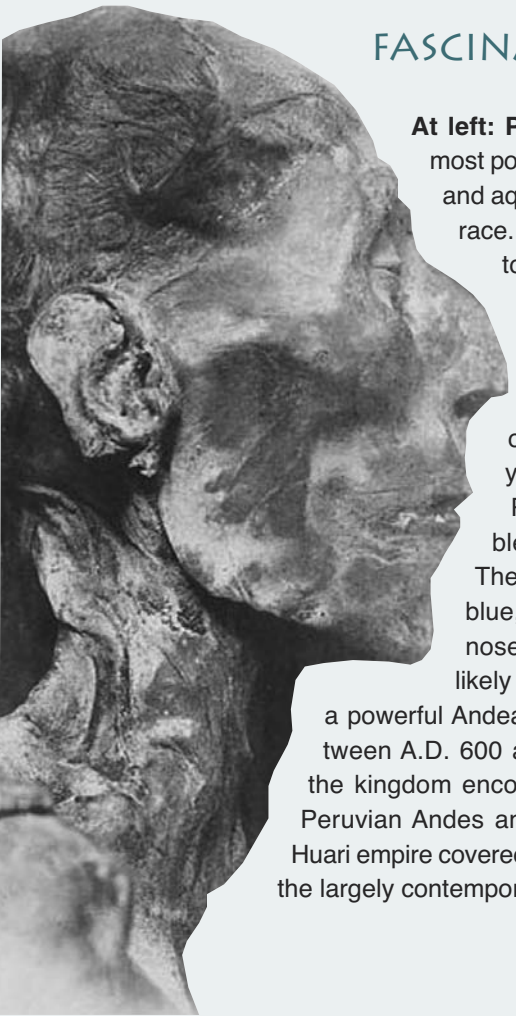
Dr. Heyerdahl could not help wondering at the contrast between a people whose intellectual and administrative genius once raised stupendous pyramids and temples with modern Peru's Indians, who still live in the jungle, where they build flimsy huts of leaves and branches.[33] The Indians do not, in fact, claim descent from the Incas, who, in their own traditions, arrived long after the ancestors of the native peoples were established in Peru.

Pre-Incan Peru's lost white-skinned culture-bearers are enigmatic pieces in the puzzle of pre-Conquest South America. "Whence this remarkable race came," Prescott wrote, "and what was its early history are among those mysteries that meet us so frequently in the annals of the New World, and which time and the antiquary has as yet done little to explain."[34]

As throughout Mesoamerican Civilization, two divergent, unrelated groups made up Andean society. Amerindians comprised the broad masses of the working class, while a numerically tiny, lighter-skinned elite with Europoid features made up the priestly and ruling elite. On-location illustrations sketched by Fray Martin de Murina at the beginning of the 17th century clearly show the physical differences that divided the Andean class structure. Contrast between the light-skinned aristocracy and the dark-skinned masses, in stature as well as physiognomy, is so pronounced, the impression made by de Murina's drawings is that of an entirely alien people superimposed on a numerically superior native population.[35]

With the decline of this elite, a mixed group arose to form an intermediary or ancillary aristocracy, and, by the time of the Spanish arrival, to occupy even the royal house. A contemporary painting of Huayna Capac's other son, Atahualpa, the last Incan emperor, reveals someone of mixed parentage, suggesting he and Huascar were only half-brothers. Their father doubtless had many wives, and they did not have the same mother. Their mixed ancestry may have been at the root of the enmity that broke out between the brothers after the death of their father, Huayna Capac. Until then, both ruled together in shared regency.

Back in Yucatan, the *Popol Vuh* goes on to recount that the gods, jealous of the growing power of men over nature, clouded their wisdom, and the Mayan monarchs "had to return the keys of civilization" to a great kingdom across the Sunrise Sea. [36] By



At left: Pharaoh Ramesses II (c. 1279 B.C) was the most powerful king to reign in Egypt. With his long head and aquiline nose, he is clearly a member of the white race. In 1975, the French carried out numerous tests to determine Ramesses's racial affinities. The study found that, during his youth, Ramesses II had been red haired. **At right,** a mummified body from ancient Peru is also Caucasoid, with hair still showing its reddish/auburn coloration. **Below right,** also from Peru, is a 1,300-year-old Huari mummy mask from Huaca Pucllana, indicating that the deceased was a noblewoman of the tribe. The eyes are a startling blue, which along with the nose shows she was most likely white. The Huaris were a powerful Andean tribe that throve between A.D. 600 and 1100; at its height the kingdom encompassed much of the Peruvian Andes and coastal region. The Huari empire covered an area to the north of the largely contemporary Tiwanaku empire.

then, a middle class, the *macehual*, had grown from elements of both the *pilli* aristocrats and *mayeques* proletariat. A few *mayeques* were allowed into the ruling class by demonstrating extraordinary individual abilities, such as the capture of four or more of the enemy. In time, this "upward mobility" began to swamp the nobility. The *mayeques* had an inveterate addiction to human sacrifice, a practice relied on with increasing frequency by the diluted *pilli* to terrorize the dark masses into submission.

Even so, as late as the Spanish Conquest, the old white blood had not entirely died out, as physical descriptions of Moctezuma indicate. Himself aware of the racial disparities between his own subjects and the Spaniards, the emperor deliberately chose a taller, fair-skinned, lightly bearded member from his royal entourage, as his personal envoy to Cortez.

Controversy still surrounds the disappearance of the Mayas. But it seems probable that the gap between the aloof, all-powerful *pilli* and the lowly, laboring *mayeques* narrowed through intermarriage by way of ambitious middle-class commoners, the *machual*s. The aristocrats had preserved as their legacy the arts and sciences handed down to them by their white ancestors from overseas.

Inevitably, this diminished, decrepit elite shrank to so small a size, it could no longer effectively exert its absolute authority over the broad masses of native peoples, who simply deserted the feebly administrated ceremonial cities, and melted back into the pre-literate jungle survival they had known for tens of thousands of years before the coming of the *pilli*.

A common denominator connecting all these lost civilizations from the ancient Old World to the pre-Columbian New World was the universal failure of their laws, traditions or proclamations to preserve the racial survival of their white creators. The process of disintegration invariably followed the same pattern from initially strict segregation or separation of the races followed by few and apparently innocuous compromises and exceptions, which eventually grew to such a degree that they diluted the original proscription, replacing its racial standards with economics.

As early as 490 B.C., the Greek poet Theognis (570-490 B.C.) lamented to his friend Kyrnos the racial decline of his own civilization in a portion of a poem entitled *Eugenics*:

> Among rams and asses and horses, Kyrnos, we look for those of noble breeding, and a man wants them to mate from worthy stock. Yet, a noble man

does not mind marrying a base woman of base birth, if she brings him money in abundance. Nor does a woman shrink from becoming the wife of a base man with wealth; she prefers a rich husband to a worthy one. Money is what they honor. The noble weds a base man's daughter; the base, a worthy man's. Wealth mixes stock. Thus do not be amazed, son of Polypaos, that the citizen's stock is growing feeble. For what is noble is being mixed with what is base. The good marry the evil, and the evil the good. Wealth has confounded race.[37] ✦

Sorry Afrocentrists, the Egyptians were a very racially conscious people, and their depictions of the races in their art were quite clear. For instance, at upper left is shown the top portion of a statue of Queen Hatshepsut, and at right her mummy. Both are clearly not Negroidal. The mummy, in fact, still sports soft, wavy reddish brown hair, the color of which has not been affected by any funerary dying process. Below left, a Nubian African portrayed in an ancient Egyptian wall painting. At bottom right, a Nubian mummy. The mummies, as well as the artwork, speak for themselves.

Frank Joseph is a supporter of what has been called the hyper-diffusionist approach to prehistory. He was born in Chicago in 1944. His father, a Jew, spent time in the Dachau concentration camp. Joseph is the author of the books *The Destruction of Atlantis* and *Atlantis in Wisconsin.* He is also the associate editor of *The Ancient American* magazine. To subscribe, call 1-877-494-0044.

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5 Great Thinkers of the 20th Century

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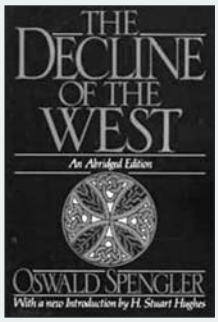

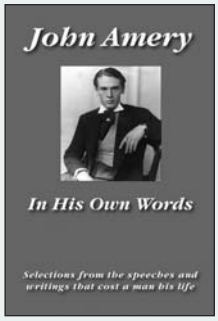

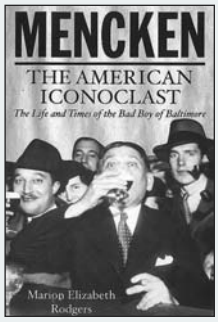

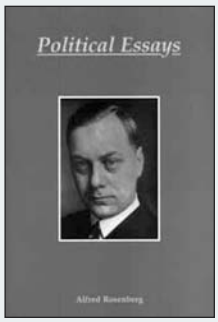

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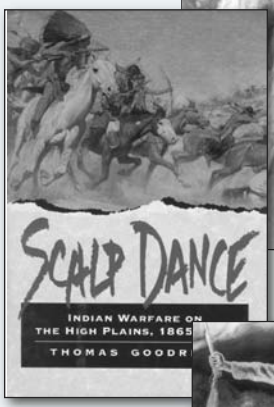

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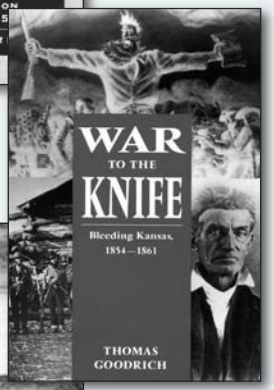

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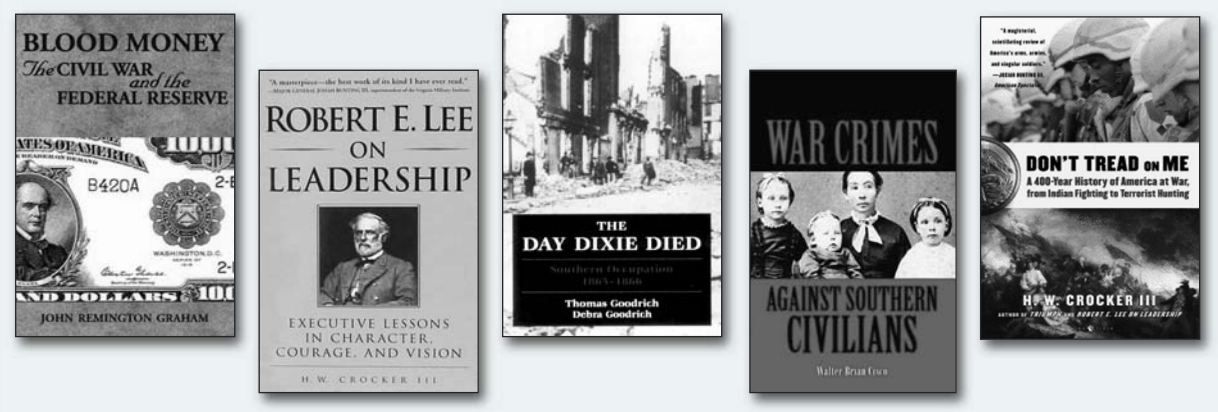
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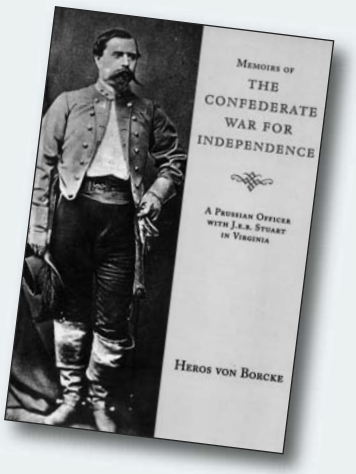

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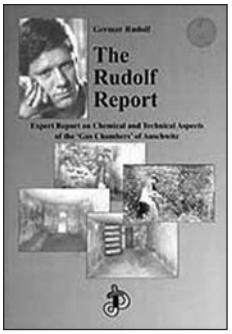

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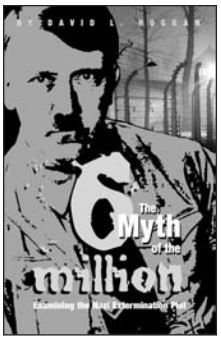

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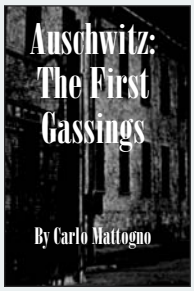

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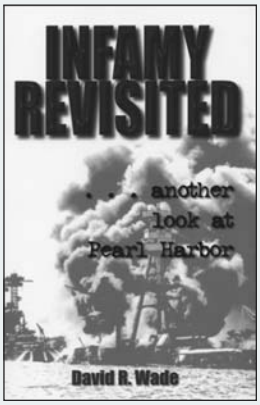

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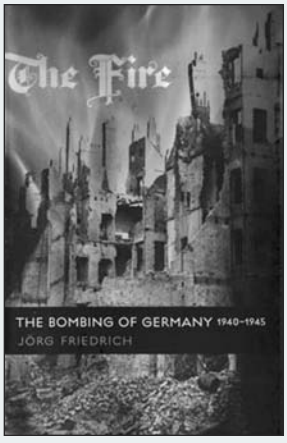

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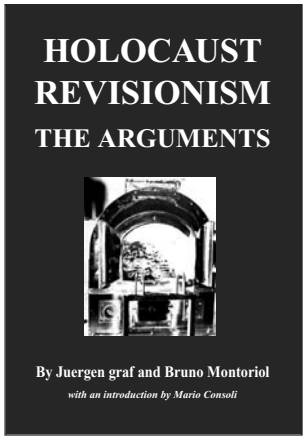
By Joerg Friedrich. Overwhelming in its emotional scope but not maudlin, the story of the destruction of Germany by aerial bombing is told in harrowing detail. Published in the U.S. by Columbia University Press, it is a great accomplishment in historical research. After 53 years, this book is the first to be published in Germany detailing the bombing of Germany during WWII. It broke a literal taboo of that subject and became an instant bestseller. Friedrich, not a Revisionist but a good historian in this instance, grew up in post-war Germany, writing various books "exposing" policies of the National Socialist period. Perhaps an attack of conscience propelled him to finally tell the truth of the bombing of Germany and the great suffering it brought. A must read for all, a great present. Hardcover, 530 pages with many photos, #478 ***$35***.

NEW! Holocaust Revisionism: The Arguments



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What if the holocaust Revisionists are right? Here is the best new book for anyone who wants a comprehensive tour of the arguments of holocaust Revisionists versus holocaust proponents. According to the authors, Juergen Graf and Carlo Montoriol, the holocaust is not just a lie, it is a crime. The holocaust is a crime because it not only justifies innumerable other crimes, but because it creates a huge mass of hatred, which in turn contains the potential for new crimes. People whose souls have been drenched in the hatred of the holocaust lie must be counted among its victims. This includes the millions of teenage children dragged through the memorials of former concentration camps, often weeping in reaction to the horror stories relayed to them.

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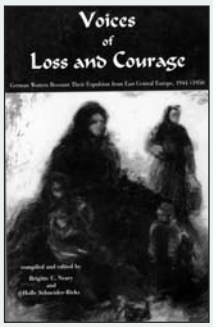

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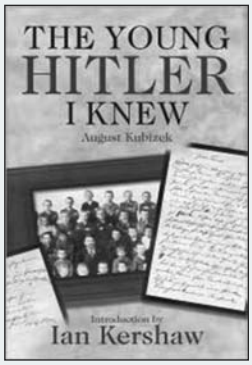
The Young Hitler I Knew



What's so special about this new edition of August Kubizek's book? This is the first edition to be published in English since 1955 and it corrects many silly changes made to earlier editions of the book for reasons of political correctness. It also includes important sections which were excised from the original English translation. Kubizek met Adolf Hitler in 1904 while they were both competing for standing room at the opera. Their mutual passion for music created a strong bond, and over the next four years they became close friends. Kubizek describes a reticent young man, painfully shy, yet capable of bursting into hysterical fits of anger if anyone disagreed with him. The two boys would often talk for hours on end; Hitler found Kubizek to be a very good listener, a worthy confidant.

In 1908 Kubizek moved to Vienna and shared a room with Hitler at 29 Stumpergasse. During this time, Hitler tried to get into art school, but he was unsuccessful. With his money fast running out, he found himself sinking to the lower depths of the city: an unkind world of isolation and "constant unappeasable hunger." Hitler moved out of the flat in November, without leaving a forwarding address; Kubizek did not meet his friend again until 1938. *The Young Hitler I Knew* tells the story of an extraordinary friendship, and gives fascinating insight into Hitler's character during these formative years. A must for Revisionists. Introduction by John Kershaw.

The Young Hitler I Knew: Hardback, 298 pages, #513, $25.

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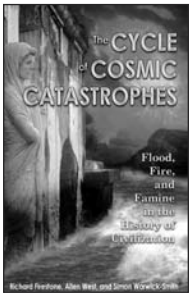
Flood, Fire and Famine in the History of the World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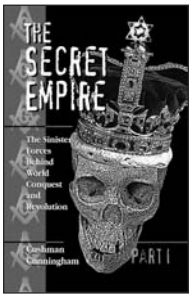

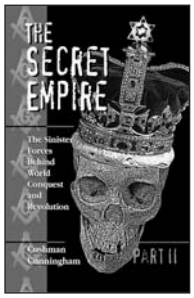

The same hidden powers that lured us into the Iraq wars have tricked us into at least half a dozen other wars going back to our own bloody Civil War—and beyond. Nor do most realize that this same hidden power has stolen our industry, our banking, our press and our media and, in fact, controls our entire economy … and whose hidden hand still rules us all. The *Secret Empire* series (Parts I and II) tells how we all have been deceived—how this Secret Empire murdered Jack Kennedy and fabricated Watergate to destroy Richard Nixon—and just who is really behind it all. But—most importantly—it tells us what we can do—what we must do—to free ourselves from this bloodthirsty cabal. Part 1: 700 pages. Item #418A. Part II: 450 pages. Item #418B. $20 for each book (reg. $25). SAVE WHEN YOU BUY BOTH BOOKS AS A SET (Item #418C): Order separately at $20 each book or buy BOTH Part I and Part II as a SET for just $35—save $15 off the regular retail price!

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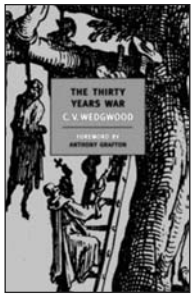

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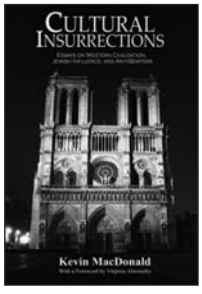

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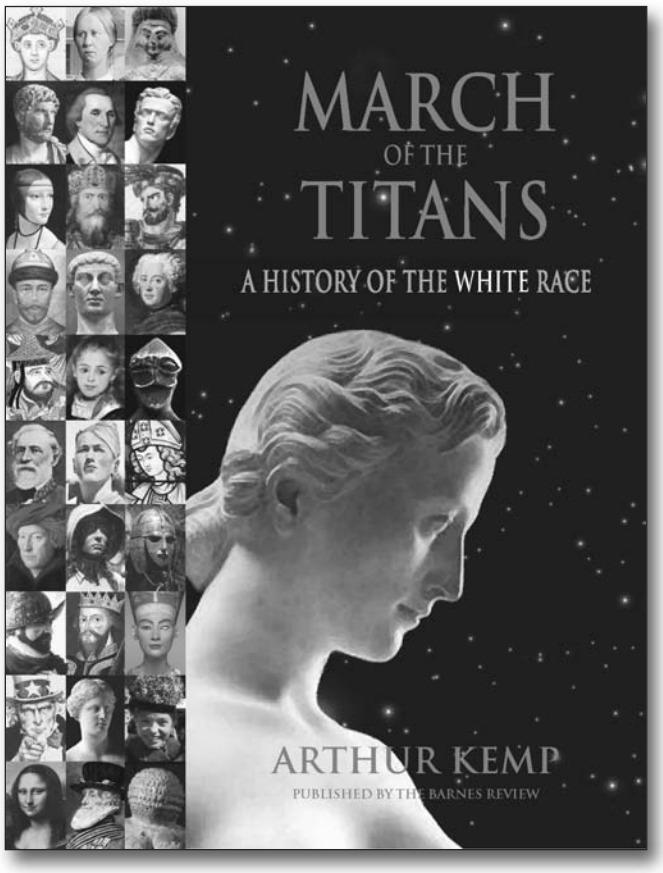
MARCH OF THE TITANS



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DNA Shows Palestinians Have Genetic Claim to 'Eretz Israel'

ACCORDING TO ONE ISRAELI researcher, at least, the so-called Jewish people who cherish the Holy Land as their homeland never had ancestors who set foot in Palestine. The real "Jews," if we may use that clumsy term, are not the invaders of 1948 but the Muslim and Christian Palestinians themselves. This, of course, has stirred up a hornet's nest.

BY GRACE-EKI OYAMA

According to Tel Aviv-based researcher Prof. Shlomo Sand (author of the bestselling book of 2008 *Matai Ve'ech Humtza Ha'am Hayehudi?*—"When and How Was the Jewish People Invented?"), the so-called "Jews" living in Palestine and around the world are not at all the descendants of the ancient people who inhabited the kingdom of Judea during the First and Second Temple periods. Their origins, rather, trace back to the varied people who converted to Judaism during the course of history.

Some may be surprised to learn that the term "Semitic" is not about a race at all, but more about a language group that includes the original Palestinians, many of the "Arabs" of the surrounding area and even some of the original Ethiopians. (Besides Semitic, the native language groups of Ethiopia include Cushitic, Omotic and a smaller group called Nilo-Saharan.) Currently there are over 450 million Semitic language speakers, the largest group being the Arabs. Estimates of the number of Arabic speakers range widely, from 221 million to 452 million.

North African Jews are descendants of Arab and Berber pagans who converted to Judaism; Yemenite Jews are from the kingdom of Himyar in the Arab peninsula, who converted in the 4th century, and, as most TBR readers are aware, the Ashkenazi Jews hail from Khazaria; they converted in the 8th century and took root in Eastern Europe, later spreading to the United States and Palestine (especially since 1948).

After the fall of the First Temple many proto-Jews went to North Africa—Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia primarily. (The ancestors of the Jews were not called Jews at that time, nor had the Talmud been invented, hence we designate them as proto-Jews.) The indigenous peoples there were the Berbers (a Caucasoid group), and most converted to proto-Judaism.

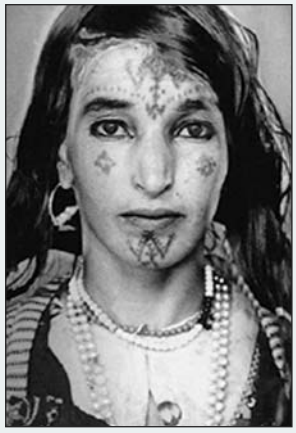
In the 7th century the Muslim Arab conquest was taking place, and the Berbers' most inspirational leader was not only a woman, but a proto-Jew. Born as Dahia (equivalent to the Biblical name Deborah), she was given the name by her Arab enemies of Al Kahina ("of the Cohen tribe"). The nomadic proto-Jews had settled in the Aures Mountains, and it was the Jerawa tribeswoman Dahia who fought the enemy in A.D. 683, killing many of the Muslims. Fifteen years later she was once again attacked, this time by Muslim Egyptians. She won again, and went on to recapture Carthage and rule in triumph. However, she was overwhelmed in A.D. 702 by Arab armies who had retaken most of the Maghreb. She convinced her three sons to convert to Islam, to avoid death by the Arab general, Hassan, but she herself continued to battle them and was killed. (Her sons were the first "Jews" to land with the Muslims on Gibraltar and Spain.)

Hence a Jewish people never existed as a "nation-race" but more a strange and varied set of mixtures of ethnic groups, who chose to assume some form of Judaism as their identity.

Just like the French at one time believed their ancestors the Franks were descended from the Trojans of Homer, a myth now long debunked, so do the Jews of today search for a "Golden Age," past splendor and mythical self-imagery, rooted in the notion of a continuous national identity springing forth from the mythical kingdom of David and Solomon.

Most of the Jews longing for a "Biblical homeland" were not in fact descended from the original proto-Jews of Palestine, the Holy Land, but rather their true ancestors hailed from the Caspian Sea area in the case of the Ashkenazim, and primarily from

Ancient Origins of the Sephardim



North African Berbers, properly called Amazighs (or Imazighen, in their own language), are the ancestors of most of the Jews known as Sephardim, according to DNA studies by Israeli scientists. The Amazighs themselves are a mixture of different ethnic groups of unknown origin. Genetic evidence, however, seems to indicate that they started out in East Africa or the Middle East. They are in no way "Semites," although the Amazigh language group is a subfamily of the Afroasiatic language family. The Semitic languages comprise another, separate subfamily of Afroasiatic. Other Afroasiatic subfamilies include the Chadic, Ometic and Egyptian groups of languages. Shown is a gallery of Berber female types, who bear some physical attributes that match with Sephardic Jews. The language may be quite different, but the racial stock is very much related. Interestingly the Sephardim, although considered the "truest Jews," are not related to the Palestinians, who are descended from the ancient Israelites, according to these scientists. And also they are in no way related to the Askenazi Jews, who hail mostly from eastern Europe and Germany.

the Berbers in the case of the so-called Sephardim, although many people unfamiliar with the research of Dr. Sand imagine that the latter are "the real Jews."

Is it logical that one would not long for a homeland that not only never existed, but the one that one's forefathers never lived in—until of course the advent of the "nostalgia mentality" of Zionism?

According to the preamble of the Israeli declaration of independence: "After being forcibly exiled from their land, the people remained faithful to it throughout their dispersion and never ceased to pray and hope for their return to it and for the restoration in it of their political freedom. . . ."

Prof. Sand also argues that the "exile" never happened, simply because there were no means to implement it, and his research into that was the starting point as well as the main impetus for his book. Says Sand:

> I started looking in research studies about the exile from the land—a constitutive event in Jewish history, almost like the holocaust. But to my astonishment I discovered that it had no literature. The reason is that no one exiled the people of the country. The Romans did not exile peoples, and they could not have done so even if they had wanted to. They did not have the trains and the trucks to deport entire populations. That kind of logistics did not exist until the 20th century. From this, in effect, the whole book was born: in the realization that the Judaic society was not dispersed; was not exiled.

Interesting to note, too, is his comment that the chances of Palestinians (i.e., the so-called Arabs of Palestine) being the descendants of the ancient proto-Judaic people are greater than the chance of himself or any other Israelis being so. Even Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, the second president of the state of Israel (elected in 1952) wrote in 1929 that:

> [T]he vast majority of farmers do not have their origins in their Arab conquerors, but rather, before then, in the Jewish farmers who were numerous and a majority in the building of the land. . . . The first Zionists, up until the Arab Revolt (1936-39), know that there had been no exiling, and that the Palestinians were descended from the inhabitants of the land. They know that the farmers don't leave, until they are expelled.

Until the Nakba (period of native Palestinian suffering beginning with the arrival of Zionist settlers) of 1948, 80% or more of the population of Palestine were farmers.

In other words the real "genetic Jews" are probably, according to this research, the Christian and Muslim Palestinians. And ironically it is the "fake" Jews—the Khazarian Ashkenazim and the Berber Sephardim—who are trying to send them into a real exile. ✦

Grace-Eki Oyama is a Revisionist writer and translator. She studied Renaissance and Medieval musical traditions in Rome at the Conservatorio Santa Cecilia. She is fluent in several languages.

Free Speech in Wartime

POPULIST SEN. ROBERT LA FOLLETTE'S (R-WIS.) SPEECH to the U.S. Senate on "Free Speech and the Right of Congress to Declare the Objects of War" epitomized his opposition to the war and the Woodrow Wilson administration's largely successful moves to illegally suppress public criticism of the war. In the speech he asserted his position on the role of Congress in declaring and waging war, as stated in the Constitution. The speech stands as a landmark political argument in the history of public defense of the principles of free speech, representative democracy and division of powers as manifested in our republican form of government. What follows is an abridged version of that speech delivered October 6, 1917, to the U.S. Senate in Washington, D.C.

BY ROBERT LA FOLLETTE

ROBERT LA FOLLETTE

Mr. President: I rise to a question of personal privilege. I have no intention of taking the time of the Senate with a review of the events which led to our entrance into the war except in so far as they bear upon the question of personal privilege to which I am addressing myself.

Six members of the Senate and 50 members of the House voted against the declaration of war. Immediately there was let loose upon those senators and representatives a flood of invective and abuse from newspapers and individuals who had been clamoring for war, unequaled, I believe, in the history of civilized society.

Prior to the declaration, every man who had ventured to oppose our entrance into it had been condemned as a coward or worse. . . . Since the declaration, the triumphant "war press" has pursued those senators and representatives who voted against war with malicious falsehood and recklessly libelous attacks, going to the extreme of charging them with treason against their country.

This campaign of libel and character assassination directed against the members of Congress who opposed our entrance into the war has continued down to the present, and I have upon my desk newspaper clippings, some of them libels upon me alone, some directed as well against other senators who voted in opposition to the declaration. One of these newspaper reports most widely circulated represents a federal judge in the state of Texas as saying, in a charge of a grand jury—I read the article as it appeared in the newspaper and the headline with which it is introduced:

District Judge Would Like to Take Shot at Traditions in Congress
(Associated Press wire)

Houston, Texas, October 1, 1917. Judge Waller T. Burns, of the United States district court [Southern District of Texas—Ed.], in charging a federal grand jury at the beginning of the October term today, after calling by name senators Stone of Missouri, Hardwick of Georgia, Vardaman of Mississippi, Gronna of North Dakota, Gore of Oklahoma, and La Follette of Wisconsin, said:

> "If I had a wish, I would wish that you men had jurisdiction to return bills of indictment against these men. They ought to be tried promptly and fairly, and I believe this court could administer the law fairly; but I have a conviction, as strong as life, that this country should stand them up against an adobe wall tomorrow and give them what they deserve. If

> any man deserves death, it is a traitor. I wish that I could pay for the ammunition. I would like to attend the execution, and if I were in the firing squad I would not want to be the marksman who had the blank shell."

If this newspaper clipping were a single or exceptional instance of lawless defamation, I should not trouble the Senate with a reference to it. But, Mr. President, it is not.

In this mass of newspaper clippings which I have here upon my desk, and which I shall not trouble the Senate to read unless it is desired, and which represent but a small part of the accumulation clipped from the daily press of the country in the last three months, I find other senators, as well as myself, accused of the highest crimes of which any man can be guilty—treason and disloyalty—and accused not only with no evidence to support the accusation, but without the suggestion that such evidence exists. It is not claimed that senators who opposed the declaration of war have since that time acted with any concerted purpose, regarding war measures or any others.

They have voted according to their individual opinions, have often been opposed to each other on bills which have come before the Senate since the declaration of war, and, according to my recollection, have never all voted together since that time upon any single proposition upon which the Senate has been divided.

"It appears to be the purpose of those conducting this campaign to throw the country into a state of terror, to coerce public opinion, to stifle criticism and suppress discussion of . . . this war."

I am aware, Mr. President, that in pursuance of this campaign of vilification and attempted intimidation, requests from various individuals and certain organizations have been submitted to the Senate for my expulsion from this body, and that such requests have been referred to and considered by one of the committees of the Senate.

If I alone had been made the victim of these attacks, I should not take one moment of the Senate's time for their consideration, and I believe that other senators who have been unjustly and unfairly assailed, as I have been, hold the same attitude upon this that I do. Neither the clamor of the mob nor the voice of power will ever turn me by the breadth of a hair from the course I mark out for myself, guided by such knowledge as I can obtain and controlled and directed by a solemn conviction of right and duty.

But, sir, it is not alone members of Congress that the war party in this country has sought to intimidate. The mandate seems to have gone forth to the sovereign people of this country that they must be silent while those things are being done by their government which most vitally concern their well-being, their happiness and their lives. Today, and for weeks past, honest and law-abiding citizens of this country are being terrorized and outraged in their rights by those sworn to uphold the law and protect the rights of the people.

I have in my possession numerous affidavits establishing the fact that people are being unlawfully arrested, thrown into jail, held incommunicado for days, only to be eventually discharged without ever having been taken into court, because they have committed no crime. Private residences are being invaded, loyal citizens of undoubted integrity and probity arrested, cross-examined, and the most sacred constitutional rights guaranteed to every American citizen are being violated.

It appears to be the purpose of those conducting this campaign to throw the country into a state of terror, to coerce public opinion, to stifle criticism and suppress discussion of the great issues involved in this war.

I think all men recognize that in time of war the citizen must surrender some rights for the common good which he is entitled to enjoy in time of peace. But, sir, the right to control their own government according to constitutional forms is not one of the rights that the citizens of this country are called upon to surrender in time of war.

Rather, in time of war, the citizen must be more alert to the preservation of his right to control his government. He must be most watchful of the encroachment of the military upon the civil power. He must beware of those precedents in support of arbitrary action by administration officials which, excused on the pleas of necessity in wartime, become the fixed rule when the necessity has passed and normal conditions have been restored.

More than all, the citizen and his representative in Congress in time of war must maintain his right of free speech.

More than in times of peace, it is necessary that the channels for free public discussion of governmental policies shall be open and unclogged. I believe, Mr. President, that I am now touching upon the most important question in this country today—and that is the right of the citizens of this country and their representatives in Congress to discuss in an orderly way, frankly and publicly and without fear, from the platform and through the press, every important phase of this war; its causes, [the] manner in which it should be conducted, and the terms upon which peace should be made.

The belief which is becoming widespread in this land that this most fundamental right is being denied to the citizens of this country is a fact, the tremendous significance of which those in authority have not yet begun to appreciate. I am contending, Mr. President, for the great fundamental right of the sovereign people

of this country to make their voice heard and have that voice heeded upon the great questions arising out of this war, including not only how the war shall be prosecuted but the conditions upon which it may be terminated with a due regard for the rights and the honor of this nation and the interests of humanity.

I am contending for this right because the exercise of it is necessary to the welfare, to the existence of this government, to the successful conduct of this war, and to a peace which shall be enduring and for the best interests of this country.

Suppose success attends the attempt to stifle all discussion of the issues of this war, all discussions of the terms upon which it should be concluded, all discussion of the objects and purposes to be accomplished by it, and concede the demand of the war-mad press and war extremists that they monopolize the right of public utterance upon these questions unchallenged. What, think you, would be the consequences to this country, not only during the war but after the war?

Mr. President, our government, above all others, is founded on the right of the people freely to discuss all matters pertaining to their government, in war not less than in peace. It is true, sir, that members of the House of Representatives are elected for two years, the president for four years, and the members of the Senate for six years, and during their temporary official terms these officers constitute what is called the government.

But back of them always is the controlling, sovereign power of the people, and when the people can make their will known, the faithful officer will obey that will. Though the right of the people to express their will by ballot is suspended during the term of office of the elected official, nevertheless the duty of the official to obey the popular will shall continue throughout his entire term of office. How can that popular will express itself between elections except by meetings, by speeches, by publications, by . . . addresses to the representatives of the people?

Any man who seeks to set a limit upon those rights, whether in war or peace, aims a blow at the most vital part of our government. And then, as the time for election approaches and the official is called to account for his stewardship—not a day, not a week, not a month before the election, but a year or more before it, if the people choose—they must have the right to the freest possible discussion of every question upon which their representative has acted, of the merits of every measure he has supported or opposed, of every vote he has cast, and every speech that he has made.

And before this great fundamental right, every other must, if necessary, give way. For in no other manner can representative government be preserved. ✦

Throughout his college career, one of populist Robert (Bob) La Follette's closest friends and most respected classmates was his wife-to-be, the remarkable Belle Case (1859-1931), shown above addressing a crowd. She was born in Summit, Wisconsin, near Baraboo, in 1859. Unlike Bob, she also did well in other academic subjects, and, also unlike him, finished near the top of their class, although she was four years his junior. Like Bob, Belle was an independent thinker. She earned the admiration of students and professors alike for her inventive approaches to subject matter. When she and Bob married in 1882, they agreed to delete "to obey" from the wedding vows, a move symbolizing their commitment to individual independence. Although often overshadowed by her husband and sons, she was an influential reformer in her own right and provided much of the intellectual sophistication of the Progressive Party. After the birth of their first child, Fola, Belle became the first woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin Law School, in 1885. She had begun the law course with her husband's encouragement but only after herself deciding that "there is no inherent conflict in a mother's taking good care of her children [and] developing her talents." (Their first child was named Flora Dodge, followed by Bob Jr., Phil and Mary.) In later years she would demonstrate such a belief often, as she divided her time between the lecture circuit and *La Follette's Magazine*, while she also dispensed legal advice to her husband and managed a household. Upon their return to Wisconsin after Bob's three terms as a congressman, she taught physical education and lectured on women's suffrage, coeducation and dress reform. Her husband served as governor for five years, and then the couple returned to Washington when he became U.S. senator. Belle opposed war and was active in several peace and disarmament organizations during and after World War I. She died in 1931, admired by all.

Two World Wars, Two Presidents, Two Historians

A DUO OF DISTINGUISHED HISTORIANS, Thomas J. Fleming[1] and Jim Powell[2], working independently, each produced two recent books critically evaluating decisions made by presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt before and during what became World War I and World War II, and the disastrous consequences of America's involvement in those wars. By their policies these two presidents built the United States into a world power, but at the terrible cost of the destruction of Europe and many of its values, as well as the values of America.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

Increasingly, as Europeans and Americans of European descent become aware that Old World mores and values have all but disappeared with the New World Order (globalization), and that America is being repopulated by non-European types, they wonder how this could have happened so quickly and regret deeply that it did. It could only have happened because the government wanted it to and because the people and their representatives in Congress acquiesced in it.

Both the globalization and repopulation processes are perhaps irreversible. The United States has voluntarily deindustrialized itself and discarded its predominantly European composition in favor of a multiracial society, and in many areas those of European origin are already in the minority. The nation-state concept has given way to the European Union, NAFTA and other such supranational constructs.

Most historians now blame the 20th century's "30-Year European War" in which Europeans by the millions murdered each other in a senseless "civil war," essentially pitting Anglo-American Atlanticist forces against the Continental Central Powers. Each of the two "world wars" began with typical European squabbles but expanded rapidly into global conflagrations as Britain and France recruited their colonies and former colonies (the United States included) to join in the fray and share the spoils of war as defined by the vindictive provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. Asian nations such as China and Japan also got involved.

England's long-standing policy of preventing any one power from dominating the Continent provided the architecture for both world wars. In the 20th century England twice declared war on Germany, not because Germany threatened the British empire militarily, but simply because Germany was becoming the dominant power on the European continent. An "armistice" of 20 years intervened between the world wars, giving both sides time to rest up and rearm. In his *Memoirs* Winston Churchill stated Britain's policy quite clearly:

> It has been England's foreign policy for over 400 years to oppose the strongest, most aggressive, dominant power on the continent. It is not a question of whether it was Spain, the French monarchy or the French empire, the Kaiser's Reich or the Hitler regime. It has nothing to do with nations or rulers, but is simply directed at whom[ever], at the particular time, is the strongest or possibly the dominant power.

Although all the major European countries must share equal

responsibility for World War I, Germany, the loser, was declared by the victors to bear total responsibility and would therefore have to pay dearly. World War II followed two decades later when Germany tried to correct the injustices imposed on it by the Treaty of Versailles. Under the prudent leadership of Neville Chamberlain, Britain initially recognized the need for adjustments until, under cries of "appeasement" by an array of warmongers, Winston Churchill was appointed prime minister, on May 10, 1940, by King George VI.

The Great Depression, the growth and threat of Communism, the long-standing British efforts to reduce German power, as well as the hostility of world Jewry to National Socialist policies, all contributed to the ferocity of World War II. Although the vast majority of the American people demanded that their government stay out of the European wars, presidents Wilson and Roosevelt and their advisers had their own agenda.

With Germany on the verge of victory in a bloody war of attrition in 1918 and again in the Blitzkrieg in Russia in 1941, the United States tipped the scales in favor of Britain, France and Russia by massive intervention across the Atlantic Ocean, without any real German provocation. Ironically, czarist Russia in WWI and Bolshevik Russia in WWII became indispensable allies of the Western "democracies." British diplomacy, American war production and Russian manpower proved a winning combination.

England twice declared war on Germany, not because Germany threatened the British empire militarily, but simply because Germany was becoming the dominant power on the European continent."

Now, more than a few historians in Britain (e.g., Niall Ferguson's *The Pity of War*) and the United States (e.g., Patrick J. Buchanan, *Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War: How Britain Lost Its Empire and the West Lost the World*) speculate that Europe and the world would actually have been better off in 1918 if the United States had not intervened at all and Britain and France were forced to agree to a compromise settlement with Germany.

American historians Fleming and Powell, whose views often converge, join the ranks of such early postwar Revisionist historians as Harry Elmer Barnes, Charles A. Beard, Charles Callan Tansill and others in recognizing the fact that it was not Germany that attacked or provoked the United States to declare war in either the first or second world war, but rather it was President Wilson in the first instance who—five months after having been reelected to a second term on the slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War"—succeeded in persuading a reluctant Congress to declare war against Germany, and President Roosevelt in the second instance who deliberately provoked Japan and Germany to declare war.

A very influential friend and advisor to Wilson, "Colonel" Edward Mandell House, once wrote a novel called *Philip Dru, Administrator*, which is believed to have appealed to Wilson's ego. Wilson identified himself with the protagonist.

Fleming believes that this story of a military and political genius who took over a wealthy, disordered, quarrelsome nation and led it into an era of almost superhuman contentment by persuading the people to make him their supreme autocrat somehow entered Wilson's psyche. At Versailles, Fleming writes, "Wilson had yielded to his image of himself as a mystic world savior and decided negotiation was unnecessary after he had voiced his proposal concerning the League [of Nations, forerunner to the UN]." Former President Herbert Hoover once described Wilson as a man "moving in an idealistic stratosphere far above the earthly ground upon which the war was being fought."

The European leaders had, early on, duped Wilson into thinking the war was as good as won and that there would probably be no need to send an American army overseas. When the American Expeditionary Force did arrive on the Western Front, the Western Allies wanted to keep them under European command, to be used as cannon fodder in sectors they chose. Fortunately, U.S. military leaders (generals Pershing and MacArthur) prevented this from happening. At the Paris Peace Conference, the cynical Europeans mocked Wilson and his "ideals" behind his back. Even so, in just six months in World War I the United States suffered 350,000 casualties, of which 118,000 were killed in action.

Among the war hawks in the Wilson administration was a very ambitious Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had been lobbying overtly and covertly (his preferred method) for well over a year for a declaration of war on Germany. While in his office as Navy assistant secretary, FDR was sent to London and "the continent," where he met Winston Churchill, lord of the admiralty and munitions minister. These two gentlemen were responsible for maintaining sea traffic between America and Britain, across the Atlantic, during wartime, while pretending the United States was neutral. It is quite possible that these two "naval persons" were involved in a potential cause of our entry into the war—the sinking of the *Lusitania*, a British vessel loaded with American travelers and ammunition stores for the Royal Navy. Many now recognize that the *Lusitania* was simply an unsuccessful blockade-runner and therefore a legitimate target in war.

Neither Roosevelt nor Wilson had much experience in the real world and in judging people, having lived relatively cloistered lives. Wilson, for example, was most impressed with Georges "the Tiger" Clemenceau, whom he considered "the greatest civilian in France," while Roosevelt was quite taken with Josef Stalin, whom he ardently courted, believing that the Communist dictator and he would together build a peaceful postwar world. Regrettably, each gentleman had an exaggerated opinion of his own messianic powers, which when combined with a pre-

disposition to intervening in other nations' affairs (Wilson in Central America, Mexico and Europe; and Roosevelt everywhere) resulted in unpleasant sequelae everywhere. Wilson fancied himself the inspiration for the League of Nations and Roosevelt the guiding spirit behind the United Nations.

President Wilson bartered the Allies' blatantly unjust punitive measures against Germany in the Treaty of Versailles for their acceptance of the League of Nations. Later, however, he lost the league for the United States when, with the rigidity and self-rectitude of a Philip Dru, he refused to compromise with the Republican opposition in the U.S. Senate and thus doomed any possibility of U.S. acceptance.

After suffering a stroke in office, President Wilson left the presidency in 1921 and died three years later. In his last public interview, when asked about his performance at the Paris Conference, Wilson said: "What else could I have done? I had to negotiate with my back to the wall. Men thought I had all the power. Would to God I had such power. Worst of all was the criticism of the people at home."

Like President Wilson, President Roosevelt wanted and actively plotted for war against Germany, even as he was assuring the American people of his peaceful intentions. President Roosevelt, as presented by Fleming and Powell, is a vain, superficial man with ideas of grandeur, for whom deceit and deviousness came naturally. Roosevelt called himself a juggler who really didn't even want his right hand to know what his left was doing. While campaigning for an unprecedented third term in 1940, his syrupy "fireside" radio "chats" seduced the American people; for example:

"President Wilson bartered the Allies' blatantly unjust punitive measures against Germany in the Treaty of Versailles for their acceptance of the League of Nations."

"While I am talking to you mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again: 'Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars'."

Roosevelt tried every conceivable way to provoke Germany into declaring war: He violated America's neutrality by supplying arms through "Lend-Lease" to Germany's enemies Britain and Soviet Russia; he put the Atlantic Fleet on a war footing against German naval and maritime ships; he deceived the American people into believing that Germany was planning to invade South America, when Germany had neither the desire nor the means to invade even England.

Germany took every precaution to avoid a conflict with the United States. She had quite enough on her plate with Britain, France, Poland and the Soviet Union and a host of minor hostile countries. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt found, opened, and entered the "backdoor to European war" by needling Japan into launching a preemptive attack.

The Japanese launched their attack in response to a series of economic sanctions and military provocations (e.g., support of the Flying Tigers, the *USS Lanikai* incident, stationing almost the entire Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor) taken by the United States. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said FDR expected to "get hit but not hurt."

RAINBOW FIVE

Since Germany and Japan had a mutual assistance pact, President Roosevelt knew that if Japan took the bait, Germany would be obliged to follow suit. He ensured that this would occur when, in the week before Pearl Harbor, America's secret strategic military plan called "Rainbow Five" was leaked to the press.

Prepared under the direction of Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, the plan called for the mobilization of 10 million men in the U.S. armed forces, half of which would be used to invade Europe in 1943. Though President Roosevelt never publicly admitted that he had himself released the plan, preferring to throw suspicion on Wedemeyer, most historians are convinced that the president had indeed leaked it: Fleming writes:

> Pondering this awesome problem of how to get Germany to declare war, Franklin D. Roosevelt decided to capitalize on the one huge advantage he had over his opponents, both at home and abroad. He knew, thanks to the Purple intercepts, that war with Japan was going to start in a few days, a week at most. Why not leak Rainbow Five to one of the anti-war leaders, who would undoubtedly leak it to one of the anti-war newspapers and inspire all these angry people to fulminate against it in their most choleric fashion? When Japanese aggression exploded in their faces, they would be left speechless with embarrassment—and politically neutered. But that would be a minor triumph, compared to the real purpose of the leak: to provoke Adolf Hitler to a declaration of war.

Roosevelt's later demand for unconditional surrender, which was opposed especially by the military that (rightly) feared it would prolong the war, thereby increasing the number of deaths, further inflamed Gen. Wedemeyer. The general, who had studied in the German War College for two years, knew personally of the discontent among the German generals over Hitler's leadership. The "unconditional surrender" policy precluded any and all attempts to conclude a peaceful settlement before the Soviet Union had occupied half of Europe. Almost all opposition to Hitler, especially the Admiral Canaris group, despaired.

Goebbels, however, was pleased, saying that he could not have thought of a better slogan to keep the Germans fighting. Thus, not only did FDR instigate the war by his many provocations in the Pacific and Atlantic theaters, but he also prolonged the war in Europe with countless tens of thousands of additional deaths, through his demand for unconditional surrender.

Less well known is the fact that President Roosevelt and his Brain Trust also failed in ending the Great Depression, despite massive government spending and projects. In 1940 there were still 10.6 million unemployed. The economy and employment only began to recover when the United States began to rearm for war. Says historian Fleming:

> Even more humiliating were statistics that showed the United States was lagging far behind foreign countries in recovering from the Depression. American national income in 1937 was 85.8 percent of the 1929 high-water mark while England's was 124.3 percent. Japan's employment figure was 75 percent above 1929's numbers. Chile, Sweden and Australia had growth rates in the 20 percent range. Worst of all, America's chief political rival, Adolf Hitler's Germany, was far more successful in cutting unemployment and raising national income.

Powell argues that Roosevelt's basically Keynesian approach actually worsened and prolonged the Depression:

> . . . [B]y doubling taxes, making it more expensive for employers to hire people, making it harder for entrepreneurs to raise capital, demonizing employers, destroying food, breaking up the strongest banks, forcing the cost of living up, channeling welfare away from the poorest people and enacting labor laws that hit poor African-Americans especially hard.

Again like Wilson, Roosevelt fancied himself a kind of good shepherd leading his flock in a holy war against the "wicked Huns." Americans were persuaded to think of themselves as crusaders [led incidentally by a 35th degree Freemason] who, together with their Bolshevik ally, were destined to create a brave new world. Wilson in his day had asked for a "righteous" government in Mexico and hoped to install a "righteous" peace in Europe.

If America had not been seduced into World War I by English entreaties and the promise of war profits and, as the Nye Committee later found, and to protect its investments in Briton and France, the war would have ended in a negotiated peace of the exhausted European parties.

The ghost of President Wilson enjoyed a renaissance of sorts during World War II when many reporters speculated that if only Wilson had had his way at the Paris Peace Conference, the Fourteen Points and the League of Nations, there probably would have been no second world war, no Hitler and no Stalin. In a popular movie, *Wilson*, in 1944, the late president was depicted in reverential tones as a prophet tormented by evil isolationists, but his own personal shortcomings were perhaps the main cause of his political and diplomatic failure.

In reality, as author Powell argues, **if** there had been no betrayal of Wilson's Fourteen Points and no vindictive Versailles Treaty, there very likely would have been no Nazi movement or government in Germany, no World War II, no Israel, no wars in Korea, Vietnam, and the Near East, and no Communist Revolution in Russia. American officials even bribed the Russian government to stay in the war longer than was prudent with the promise of massive loans after the hostilities. Powell reminds us that following Britain's and France's victory, and the defeat and dissolution of the Ottoman empire, new lines (borders) were also drawn in the sands of the Middle East, granting British and French control over the area. Britain hacked Kuwait out of Iraq's lands to have access to coastal oil fields.

"Most countries in the Mideast favored Germany in both world wars, both because they opposed British and French colonial rule and because of the feared creation of a Jewish state."

British rule over Iraq was brutal, involving gas attacks against the Kurds. Most countries in the Middle East favored Germany in both world wars, both because they opposed British and French colonial rule and because of the feared establishment of a Jewish state.

Indeed, Wilson's "war to end all wars" and Roosevelt's "war to make the world safe for democracy" did make America the world power it is today, but it did so at great cost and without fulfilling either promise.

Since the end of WWII the United States has been engaged in the Cold War, the Korean "War," the Vietnam War, the "war on terrorism," two wars in Iraq, another in Afghanistan, a war in Pakistan, interventions in Somalia and all over the world, and "drug wars" in Colombia and Mexico. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Thomas J. Fleming, *The New Dealers' War: FDR and the War Within World War II*, Basic Books, N.Y., 2002. Also, Thomas J. Fleming, *The Illusion of Victory: America in World War I*, Basic Books, N.Y., 2003. Fleming, Fellow of the Society of American Historians, is the author of more than 40 books of both fiction and nonfiction, including: *Duel: Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and the Future of America* and *Liberty! The American Revolution*.

2 Jim Powell, *Wilson's War: How Woodrow Wilson's Great Blunder Led to Hitler, Lenin, Stalin & World War II*, Crown Forum, 2005. Also Jim Powell, *FDR's Folly: How Roosevelt and His New Deal Prolonged the Great Depression*, Random House Inc., N.Y., 2004. Powell is senior fellow at the Cato Institute and author of eight books, the best known of which treat the history of liberty, including, for example: *Greatest Emancipations* and *How Slavery Was Abolished in the West*.

Mahler's Legacy: Resistance

AS PART OF THE GROWING civil disobedience movement in Germany, Revisionist historian Horst Mahler, 73, has accused *himself* of the thought crime of "holocaust denial" and turned himself in to German authorities for prosecution. Below is Mahler's last statement, delivered on March 22, 2009, before he expected to be sentenced and sent to prison for the rest of his life. He explains in depth his reasons as to why he is willing to sacrifice his life in order to stand up for everyone else's rights to free speech and thought. Mahler's original writings here have been translated into English from German by J.M. Damon.

BY HORST MAHLER

I am sending this at the last moment. After this I shall no longer have the opportunity to address the public, so I am using this opportunity to briefly explain, once more, what is at stake here. I am now being sentenced and I shall be imprisoned immediately. Many of my supporters disapprove of what I have done. They ask me: "Why are you doing this?" Some of my supporters point out that I would be more effective on the outside than the inside of prison. They say the government will now put me away and no benefit will come from it. I say they are considering the matter from the wrong point of view. The most important issue is no longer the fact that the present regime has taken away our right of free speech. This state has always had the power to do that, in any number of ways, regardless of whether one is expressing an opinion. Something greater than the right to utter dissident remarks is at stake here.

If one realizes, as I do, that the "holocaust" religion is the principal weapon for the moral and cultural destruction of the German nation, then it is clear that what is at stake here is nothing less than the collective right of self defense—that is, Germany's right to survive. Survival affects everyone.

Does the world really believe that we Germans will unresistingly allow ourselves to be destroyed as a *volk*, that we will passively allow our national spirit to be extinguished without a struggle? What kind of jurists argue that self defense is a criminal act? As a *volk* and a living collective entity we have a national and a spiritual nature. The surest way to extinguish Germany as a spiritual entity is to destroy our national soul and identity, so that we no longer know who or what we are.

Destroying our national spirit is precisely the intent of our enemy in demanding that we unquestioningly accept his alien "holocaust" dogma and desist from pointing out that his fantastic "holocaust" never happened. There is no evidence of it. Once we realize that we are faced with the threat of annihilation, we no longer have doubts about who our enemy is: it is the ancient murderer of nations.

Once we realize this, we no longer passively listen to the enemy's lies and misrepresentations. We look for a weapon and a way to protect our Germany, in order to deprive the enemy of the power he has over us. Lo and behold, we have the only weapon we need to protect ourselves from annihilation. We have the truth. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

A rather unusual aspect of my life history is that I entered politics from the left of the political spectrum, by way of the Red Army Faction (RAF). Briefly stated, the RAF took the path of armed struggle against "the system" as it was called in those days.

The idea that motivated us to take the path of armed struggle was our belief in "holocaust." We actually believed what "the system" had taught us in school and what was constantly proclaimed in the enemy-controlled media.

Like others in the RAF, I believed this anti-German propaganda. As the American culture bringers say, "I bought it." I truly believed it as I sought a way to break out of the unbearable guilt complex associated with the "murder of six million Jews."

I do not have time to go into the details of this period of my life. The point to be made here is that I was a "true believer" in "holocaust" when I was young.

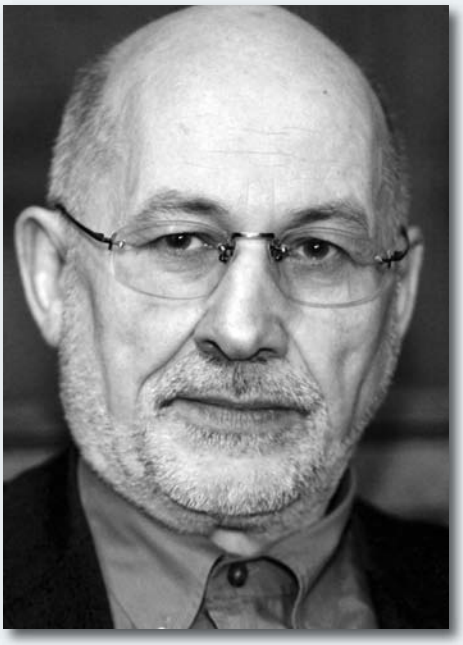
In 2001, in the course of my career as an attorney, I was asked to defend the musical patriot, singer Frank Rennicke, who had been convicted and sentenced in the lower courts for "holocaust denial." My response to his request was: "Of course, I will defend you."

The task of defending Frank made it necessary for me to investigate all of the facts, evidence and allegations connected with "holocaust." This is what my investigations revealed: There is no supporting evidence for the fantastic allegations of "holocaust." There are only proclamations released by the victors' tribunal at Nuremberg to the effect that such an event occurred and was sufficiently "investigated."

With his proverbial *chutzpah* our enemy tells us: "No other event in all history has been as thoroughly investigated as 'holocaust.' " If we examine the actual facts, we discover that it is all a lie. It is atrocity propaganda that is still being disseminated 65 years after Germany's defeat. When the servile *Bundesgericht* (German high court) declares that a thousand "eyewitnesses" support the "proven event," it is another bald-faced lie. Our so-called *Bundesgericht* understands perfectly well that our *bundesrepublik* (federal republic) is not a sovereign state and therefore not a legitimate government. Prof. Carlo Schmid, the internationally recognized expert on international law and author of our *grundgesetz* (basic law), stated clearly that the federal republic is not a valid state. In a speech he gave on the occasion of its creation in 1949, he specifically describes it as an "*organisationsform einer modalität der fremdherrschaft*" (an organizational form of a modality of foreign rule), that is to say, a vehicle for domination by our enemies. Schmid invented this diplomatic expression to avoid using the term "puppet government."

Our basic Law was not written by a convention of elected representatives, and it was not approved by plebiscite. Enemy occupiers imposed it on us, and it does not meet the prerequisites for a legitimate state. Since the federal republic is not a legitimate state, the institutions and stipulations that our enemies forced upon us are likewise not legitimate under international law.

It is clear that the victors or victor of World War II (the only real victor was world Jewry) took great pains to assure that the basis for Jewish domination, namely the religious cult of the "holocaust," would be legalistically unassailable. This was their intent when they created the federal republic, and it is clear that the high court long ago adopted a judicature designed to perpetuate "holocaust." The mission to protect "holocaust" lies at the heart of both the federal republic and the basic law. This is the basis of Germany's domination by its enemies. German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer explained this very clearly when he referred to "holocaust" and the sponsorship of Israel as the *raison d'etre* of the federal republic.



REVISIONIST HORST MAHLER

Sentenced to 11 years and 10 months in prison for "thought crimes"committed on German soil. Those crimes included questioning aspects of WWII history and "inciting racism." Mahler can be contacted at Rechtsanwalt Horst Mahler, Stadelheimer Str. 12, D - 81548 München, Germany

What is happening now is nothing other than the destruction of the moral foundation of our *volk* through genocidal assault on our national soul. There is nothing surprising about this.

We would have to consider our enemies really stupid, especially our most powerful and dangerous enemy, if he did not take decisive measures to maintain domination over us. Our enemies did not launch World War II against us in order to abandon their war aims after the inevitable victory of their overpowering resources of numbers and materiel. They went to great lengths to avoid giving us the possibility of exonerating ourselves from the great lie through authentic trials conducted by a professional and independent judiciary. Our greatest enemy is not stupid. He took painstaking precautions, and he is all too familiar with elaborate methods to assure compliance with his peculiar brand of "justice."

No one who perceives that our enemy is still perpetrating genocide against us as part of his war aims can expect a German to obey the proscription against questioning the "holocaust." No one can expect that a German who wants to be German will not object to this assault against our nation. This assault is nothing less than cultural genocide, and it threatens us all. If this is really the case, then dare to imagine what follows from it. What a wretched excuse for a human being I would be if I, knowing of this threat to our nation in all its implications, would keep quiet and sink back in my easy chair and just wait for the day when the truth would come to light of its own accord. Every German has an obligation to do his duty to the Fatherland. We have a right and sacred to defend ourselves, to preserve our nation and our *volk*.

Working alone, my only course of action is to continue doing what I have done. Relying on myself alone, I can do nothing except repeat the truth over and over again. I have sworn a sacred oath that can be read on the Internet—our only source of uncen-

sored information—that I will never desist from repeating this truth: The "holocaust" is a lie, and so is the claim that it has been "proven." There is no supporting evidence.

In his undaunted defense of the Christian faith, the traditionalist Bishop Richard Williamson recently stated the same truth that I discovered long ago.

After reviewing several similar trials to the aforementioned Frank case, we were able to produce a letter written by a professor of contemporary history, Prof. Gerhard Jagschitz of Vienna, whose research had also led to the conclusion that there is no evidence to support the "holocaust." When I contacted him, he said: "Yes, of course, we already know that." Jagschitz had been commissioned by the court as an expert witness to determine whether the "holocaust" is "manifestly obvious" as an actual event of contemporary history. He spent three years researching all the available literature concerning the "holocaust" in order to determine the actual truth. After these three years he informed the court that he could no longer defend his original assumption in support of the validity of the "holocaust." He arrived at the emphatic conclusion that, within the guidelines of a society of laws, it is not permissible to use the "manifest self evidence" of the "holocaust" as a basis for sentencing those found guilty of questioning it. In those days, it was Jagschitz. Now, it is Williamson. Soon, there will be many other prominent persons who arrive at this same conclusion.

"However, I am confident that Germany's historic plight is about to change. The struggle over . . . the 'holocaust' and dominance of the 'holocaust' dogma is now raging in the Catholic Church."

There is nothing to support the "holocaust" except the verdicts of the Moscow-inspired show trials. These verdicts are constantly hammered into our heads by the Jewish media as "proof" that the "holocaust" was real and that there is an abundance of evidence to support it. Those who enforce and perpetuate this blood libel are guilty of treason against the German nation. Most notorious among these traitors are the judges of the high court, who sanctify and reinforce the decisions of the lower courts concerning the absurd "manifest obviousness" of the "holocaust." This is worse than merely perverting justice—it is carrying out deliberate genocide against the German people. I have proven the guilt of the robed traitors in the German city of Karlsruhe numerous times, and I shall continue to stress this even while in prison.

Today, I face 12 years in prison. How will it end? I am 73 years old, and so this is a life sentence for me. My sentence proves that, in Germany today, life imprisonment can be imposed for anyone who refuses to obey the great lie.

First, of course, the dissident is lightly punished, perhaps with just a fine, or there can be a prison sentence of just a few months, which can be probated. One always has a chance of getting off easily by kowtowing to the great lie and giving assurances that there will be no more difficulties in the future. This is precisely what the enemy wants.

But anyone, who is convinced that life under the great lie is not worth living, must be kept behind bars forever. Since I have openly expressed this sentiment countless times, knowing full-well that the cudgel would fall, the enemy will most assuredly keep me in prison for the rest of my life. The enemy must demonstrate to the cowed public what is really at stake here.

Obviously, we Germans are now in a situation in which we must rot away our entire lives if we do not submit to the great lie.

I can only say, as our Savior says in the Gospel of St. Matthew: "Whoever is not willing to take up his cross is not worthy of me!" We are not worthy to call ourselves Germans if we do not stand up for the truth, but unresistingly submit to the great lie.

However, I am confident that Germany's historic plight is about to change. The struggle over the authenticity of the "holocaust" and dominance of the "holocaust" dogma is now raging within the Catholic Church. The church is still a great power, even though its leadership has been corrupted and undermined by Jews. With its great wealth and hundreds of millions of faithful followers, the church is the rock on which the ship of the great lie will crash and perish.

The Jews are about to experience their Waterloo. Once the "holocaust" is openly discussed, knowledge of its true nature can no longer be suppressed. When the Williamson affair reaches the point at which a sitting pope is forced to again excommunicate him—as the head of the Anti Defamation League, the fighting organization of world Jewry, demands—or if under pressure from the Jewish media and corrupt politicians, Pope Benedict XVI abdicates the Throne of Peter, this will be an excruciating shock for the Catholic world, and the truth will break through on this account.

As for me, I have done everything I could do. I have set an example. I have often said that ours is the easiest revolution that was ever carried out. We need only for a few thousand persons to rise up and speak the truth as clearly and openly as Williamson has done. I have attempted to do this, along with others who have filed legal complaints against themselves for telling the truth and distributing Germar Rudolf's *Lectures on the Holocaust*.

The ultimate victory of the truth is inevitable, as is the defeat of the global Zionist empire. However, we have no way of knowing how much more time must pass, or the exact circumstances that will usher in the victory of the truth. We have to wait and see. ✦

The Gutsy Anti-Communist Volunteers Who Fought for the British Waffen-SS

By John Tiffany

About 910,000 volunteers from all over Europe as well as the United States and India fought against Communism in the Waffen-SS. Among the units was the British Waffen-SS or, in German, the Britisches Freikorps. Many of these soldiers for freedom distinguished themselves in combat.ost of the world has forgotten these unsung heroes, but a new book, *Britisches Freikorps: British Volunteers of the Waffen-SS 1943-1945*, by Richard Landwehr, lists 164 by name—there are also an unknown number of unidentified men who fought for the West and against their governments in World War II.

This number, while small, is impressive as contrasted with the "59 men" claimed by "court" researcher Adrian Weale. Wikipedia makes the claim that "at no time did it reach more than 27 men in strength"—another dubious claim.

In some cases we do know the fate of these individuals. One (only one, surprisingly) was executed—founder of the group, John Amery, was hanged. Prison was the fate of 26 men—in one case a life sentence. Surrendered and/or court-martialed (but then what?), five men. Two men were listed as "acquitted." Astonishingly, nine seem to have "escaped prosecution." One man got off with just a fine. The amount is not stated. The fate of two men is left unstated, possibly also unknown.

Possibly a number of these men were captured by the Soviets and were tortured or mutilated to death, as so many German soldiers were. We know of at least one BFC man who survived the Soviet work camp of Vorkhuta and actually went on to become a circus strongman.

Then there is the case of Lance-Sgt. Harold Cole. A member of the Royal Engineers who joined the BFC, in November 1945 he escaped a detention center in Paris dressed in a U.S. Army uniform. He was subsequently killed in a gun battle with the French police.

Another interesting case is that of Vivian Stranders (in Britain, Vivian can be a male name). Stranders is identified as the highest-ranking member of the BFC, an SS-Sturmbannfuehrer (major). A British member of the NSDAP since 1932, he died in London in 1969. How he escaped the hangman is not explained, but it seems he was never even arrested, or it would surely have been mentioned.

At least eight Americans who joined up died during their service, according to one website. This seems odd, since the book fails to identify any such individuals.

It should be mentioned that none of these men were deployed on the western front; all were sent east to battle the Soviets. ✦

Britisches Freikorps: British Volunteers of the Waffen-SS 1943-1945 (softcover, 132 pages, #519) is available from The Barnes Review Book Club, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $22 minus 10% for TBR. Add $3 S&H inside U.S. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H.

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NEW BOOK FOR SPANOPHONES

For anyone that reads Spanish, there is a great new book out about the ever-popular Leon Degrelle. It is called *Guerreros de Borgoña: SS Brigade Wallonie: Historia de los voluntarios valones de Leon Degrelle en el Frente del Este*. El Ocaso de los dioses (1944-1945). The book, by S. Erik Norling and published by Imprenta Santa Rita, is available from Libros Reyes at C/ Eduardo Dato,1 - 50005 Zaragoza (Spain) - Telf/Fax: + 34 976 21 94 43 - E-mail: info@librosreyes.com. It is priced at 24 euros, but there may be a shipping charge to the States. You can also go to the web site www.historiamilitar.net/detalle.php?titulo=Guerreros+de+Borgo%F1a.+SS+Brigade+Wallonie&autor=S.+Erik+Norling.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

THE TRUTH WILL OUT . . . EVENTUALLY

Born in April 1889, this year Adolf Hitler would be celebrating his 120th birthday. His place in real history is not what wartime propagandists would have you believe. The demonization started with a barrage of lies by the Powers That Be: the super-rich, liberals, Jewish pressure groups and the court historians, along with U.S. and British leaders who wanted war to create a phony prosperity. (The anti-Hitler propaganda machine is still going strong in 2009.) All indications are that Hitler had no intention of fighting the West. He admired and wanted to keep in tact the British empire, as is reflected in the actions he took, such as allowing the British armed forces to withdraw unmolested from Dunkirk, and his many peace initiatives, including the flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland. What he wanted was to destroy Bolshevism. Had he been allowed to do so, the West would have been spared the Cold War, and the Russians and Eastern Europeans would have been spared many decades of tyranny, oppression and mass murder.

'THOUGHT CRIME' CONVICTION REVERSED

A Canadian court has overturned a thought crime conviction against David Ahenakew, a leader in the Canadian First Nations organization of Indian tribes, for candid remarks he made to a reporter in 2003. During an interview, Ahenakew—a senator with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations—maintained that Jews were responsible for starting WWII, adding that, in his opinion, Adolf Hitler "fried" 6 million Jews to "make damn sure that the Jews didn't take over Germany or Europe." The world would "be owned by the Jews right now" had Hitler not "cleaned up a lot of things," he suggested. In 2005, Ahenakew was found guilty of "promoting hatred" and fined $1,000. The decision was overturned the next year after another Canadian court ruled that the "original judge had not fully considered Mr. Ahenakew's intent." Now, a third court has concurred and ruled that Ahenakew did not violate the law because a reporter had goaded him into expressing his "unusual" viewpoint.

TRAM DRIVER IN TROUBLE

A tram driver in Vienna has been sacked after bidding farewell to passengers with the Nazi-era salute " *sieg heil*!" The Austrian capital's public transit authority Wiener Linien said it had taken action after a report of the incident appeared in a Jewish paper. A spokesman for the public prosecutors' office, Gerhard Jarosch, told AFP news agency the driver could face prosecution. If guilty, he could be given a jail sentence of up to 10 years. Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938 and the use of Nazi symbols is now a crime.

WWII-ERA NEWSPAPERS POPULAR NOW

A London newspaper reports that National Socialist-era newspapers are being sold on the streets of Berlin and are extremely popular. The currently available edition of *Der Angriff* ("The Attack"), which sells for $2.75 and was originally published in 1933, has the front-page headline "Hitler Chancellor of the Reich" and features a commentary by Joseph Goebbels. The papers are published by a London company, which had to obtain special permission to reproduce National Socialist materials. These —along with the swastika and "Hitler salute"—are currently banned in Germany.

MYSTERY OF ROMANOVS SOLVED

Historians believe they finally solved the mystery as to whether one or more members of the Romanovs—the family of the last czar and czarina of Russia—might have survived the brutal assassination at the hands of the Bolsheviks at the Ipatiev House in the city of Yekaterinburg, in central Russia. A scientific study (printed in the online journal *Public Library of Science*) based on DNA evidence showed that Czar Nicholas II and his wife, the Czarina Alexandra, died with all five of their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and their hemophiliac son, Alexei. However, two graves, located by scholars near Yekaterinburg, yielded DNA samplings that were consistent with all of the family members. Several women have claimed they were Anastasia, Nicholas's youngest daughter, contending they escaped the murders. The body of one, Anna Anderson, was cremated when she died in 1984, but DNA tests showed she was not related to the Romanov family.

ETHNIC HERITAGE OF CLEOPATRA VII QUESTIONED

Even most court historians contend that former queen of Egypt Cleopatra's heritage was Greek-Caucasian. That did not stop a new television show in Britain from reviving the old myth that she may have been part African. In fact, *The Barnes Review* covered this issue in-depth in the January/February 2004 issue. Writes editor John Tiffany in that edition: "The hot, dry sands of Egypt have preserved through more than 60 centuries the remains of countless multitudes of the earliest people known to have dwelt in the Nile Valley; and not the bones only, but also their skin and hair plus the muscles and organs of the body. . . . We are able to form a very precise idea of the structure of the body of the Proto-Egyptians (first Egyptians). . . . Of the remains exhumed of these first Egyptians . . . not more than 2 percent showed definitely a Negro admixture, and possibly an additional 2 percent showed a suspicion of Negro blood."

LATVIANS COMMEMORATE LIBERATION

Some 300 Latvian veterans of the Waffen-SS and a significant number of supporters marched through Riga in Latvia on March 17 to commemorate their comrades who fought in Germany's international combat unit during World War II. Supporters still regard the Latvians who fought in the Waffen SS as liberators from the genocidal conquest and occupation of the Communists carried out during that bloody era. The march takes place each year; but this year, fearing riots, the city had tried to ban it. (Heavy rioting took place in January when anti-government protesters, angered by the financial crisis, clashed with police.)

MONUMENT TO ANTI-COMMUNIST HERO

In November 2008, a monument commemorating the 75th anniversary of a famine that killed millions of Ukrainians was finally completed in Kiev on a hillside overlooking the Dnepr River in the shadow of a revered Orthodox Christian monastery. At the opening ceremony was historian Stanislav Kulchytsky, who refused orders from the Soviets to fabricate a cover-up that the famine, which killed millions of Ukrainians in the early 1930s was unavoidable, like a natural disaster. Today, Kulchytsky's refusal to uphold the legacy of Stalin in defiance of the Communist Party is considered a turning point in the movement that lasted decades to unearth the truth about the evils of Communism.

WASHINGTON SPY LETTER FOUND

Stony Brook University in New York recently paid $48,000 for an original letter written by George Washington to one of his top spies in New York during the Revolutionary War. The letter, dated Sept. 26, 1780, was sent to Benjamin Tallmadge, informing him how one particular spy, a merchant named Robert Townsend, would be paid once the war was won. (For more letters by George Washington, which detail his personal travails during the Revolutionary War, order a copy of *George Washington's Speeches & Letters: 19 of Washington's Best Writings* (softcover, 75 pp., $7.50), a collection of our first president's private writings and powerful speeches. Send check or money order to FAB, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free at 1-888 699-NEWS to order by Visa or MasterCard.)

VIKINGS MADE GOOD NEIGHBORS

Viking raiders are almost always described in history books as barbaric savages, who ransacked towns and villages, raping women and stealing money and livestock and enslaving people. But new evidence shows that following their often violent arrival, Vikings who settled there usually lived in harmony with their Anglo-Saxon and Keltic neighbors in ancient Britain. According to researchers at Cambridge University in England, Scandinavians, once settled, quickly took on the role of traders and merchants once any pillaging was complete. "Most people's image of the Vikings centers on their arrival and disruption but that only continued for a very short period of time," said Dr. Máire Ní Mhaonaigh, a researcher at Cambridge. "Afterward they started building settlements and interacting with the locals and became assimilated into their culture and influenced them in many ways." This included a large number of Norse words.

GAMMA RAY BURST FRIED THE EARTH

Scientists say a mass extinction on Earth hundreds of millions of years ago could have been triggered by a star explosion called a gamma-ray burst. Scientists calculated that gamma radiation from a relatively nearby supernova, hitting the Earth for only 10 seconds or so, could deplete up to half of the atmosphere's ozone layer. Recovery could take at least five years. With the ozone layer damaged, ultraviolet rays from the Sun could kill much of the life on land (although there was probably no terrestrial life at the time) and near the surface of oceans and lakes, notably the vital plankton. Gamma-ray bursts in our galaxy are rare, but scientists estimate at least one likely hit the Earth in the past billion years. This research, supported by a NASA astrobiology grant, represents a thorough analysis of the "mass extinction" hypothesis first set forth in September 2003. "A gamma-ray burst originating within 6,000 light-years from Earth would have a devastating effect on life," said Dr. Adrian Melott of the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Kansas. "What's most surprising is that just a 10-second burst can cause years of devastating ozone damage." The Ordovician–Silurian extinction event was the third-largest of the five major extinction events in Earth's history in terms of extinct genera.

SUPER SNAKE

Reality has exceeded the fantasies of Hollywood. A huge snake, longer than a bus, throve after the dinosaurs disappeared. It weighed 1.25 tons and with a length of 45 feet or more it would have been able to take on and eat pretty much any other animal it came across. The newly discovered snake, named *Titanoboa* for its immense size, was for 10 million years the largest land predator on Earth. At least 28 specimens have turned up in Colombia, all of them being around 40 feet long. Scientists say it is likely the animals could possibly have reached about 60 feet. Fossils of *Titanoboa* were found in a layer of rock at the Cerrejon Coal Mine. Jonathan Bloch, of the University of Florida, was one of the researchers who analyzed the remains of the snake, the biggest that ever lived. He said: "It is possible that the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years opened up the opportunity for the evolution of another top predator such as *Titanoboa*," he added. "The snake that tried to eat Jennifer Lopez in the movie *Anaconda* is not as big as the one we found." There is also a "global cooling" angle here: The size of the cold-blooded *Titanoboa* indicated to researchers that the tropical coastal river system it occupied would have been warmer than the tropics are today.

ARCHEOLOGY

HUGE CLOVIS FIND IN BOULDER

Landscapers were digging a hole for a fishpond in the front yard of a Boulder, Colorado home last May when they heard a "clink" that sounded odd. It was just some lost tools—some 13,000-year-old lost tools. They had stumbled onto a cache of more than 83 ancient tools buried by the Clovis people—ice age hunter-gatherers who remain a puzzle to anthropologists. The home's owner, Patrick Mahaffy, thought they were a century or two old before contacting researchers at the University of Colorado-Boulder. "My jaw just dropped," said CU anthropologist Douglas Bamforth, who is leading a study of the find. "Boulder is a densely populated area. And in the midst of all that, to find this cache. . . ." The tools reveal an unexpected level of sophistication, Bamforth said. The cache is one of just a handful of Clovis-age artifacts uncovered in North America. Biochemical analysis indicates some of the implements were used to butcher ice-age camels and horses that roamed North America until their extinction. Above: some of the many Clovis lithic tools found at the site.

'HOBBIT' SKULL OUT OF PLACE

By now, most people have heard of the remains of an ancient dwarfish ape (which mysteriously died off abruptly in the jungles of Asia) that was found in Indonesia and is today called "the Hobbit." New findings, however, show that the species *Homo floresiensis* is in fact related to very early ancestors of modern man. "The overall shape of the skull, particularly the part that surrounds the brain, looks similar to fossils more than 1.5 million years older from Africa and Eurasia, rather than modern humans, even though *Homo floresiensis* is documented from 17,000 to 95,000 years ago," researcher Karen Baab told a British newspaper. Somehow, the Hobbit was living in an era a million years out of place.

The Failed Putsch of July 20, 1944:

Treason Is the Reason Why Germany Lost World War Two

INACCURATELY CALLED "THE PLOT TO KILL ADOLF HITLER," the ultimate purpose of the events leading up to the July 20, 1944 incident was in fact much broader and deeper than just the killing of Hitler. The Fuehrer was merely the main obstacle to the conspirators' true objective: the overthrow of the German government. The conspirators planned to replace the National Socialist regime with a government they assumed would be more acceptable to the Western Allies, and to enter into negotiations with the Western Allies for peace on the Western Front. Their undertaking was in fact a failed "putsch." But it was only semi-failed, sadly for Germany. The traitors at least succeeded in making such things as the D-Day Normandy invasion possible. Apparently the criminals were equally effective on the Eastern Front. It is reasonable to say that they can take the "credit" for the fact that Germany lost the war.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

It was not by accident that the attempt to kill Hitler in the summer of 1944 was accompanied by the failure of the Wehrmacht to repel Operation Overlord (the D-Day invasion in Normandy, June 6 to August 25) and by the collapse of the Eastern Front under the pressure of the Red Army's Operation Bagration, June 19 to August 20. It was planned that way.

Conspirators, would-be "putschists," were involved in undermining the morale and effectiveness of the German armed forces on both fronts. Following these two major German defeats, the distance of the Allies in the West from Berlin was just 650 miles and from the Soviet positions in the East to Berlin, 750 miles.

Shakespeare had Marc Antony say of the assassins of Julius Caesar, "So are they all, all honorable men." So too today do the Western media honor the conspirators who attempted to overthrow the German government as "good Germans" who failed in their attempt at tyrannocide. Unfortunately, these particular honorable men were guilty of extreme political naiveté in their assumption that the Allies in summer 1944 would even think of a negotiated peace when they had Germany over a barrel and would soon dictate terms of unconditional surrender.

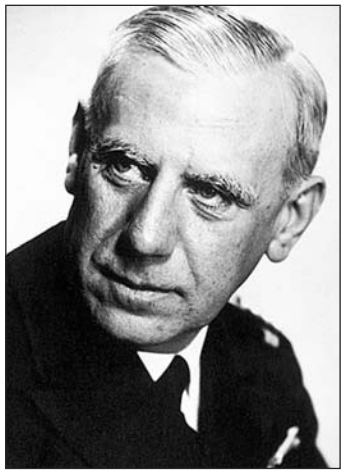
The enemies and destroyers of Germany in the war revel in calling the July 20, 1944 plot a patriotic act on the part of the conspirators, but most common folk call it treason. Even the point man of the conspiracy, Col. Claus von Stauffenberg, had warned that he and his fellow conspirators, regardless of the outcome of the plot, would go down in history as traitors. Quoth Stauffenberg:

> It is time now that something is done. He who dares to do it must know that he will go down in German history as a traitor. If he does not take action then he will have betrayed his conscience. I could not look the wives and children of the fallen in the eyes if I did not do everything possible to prevent this senseless slaughter of human life. . . . Let's be blunt: I am committing high treason with all my might and main. . . .

Serious internal military and political opposition to Hitler and the Nazi Party, including the betrayal of German military secrets to the West and to the Soviet Union, began as early as 1938. Some

HIGH-RANKING CONSPIRATORS IN ON THE PLOT TO KILL HITLER . . .

STAUFFENBERG



CANARIS

MOLTKE

TRESCKOW

BECK

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of the Third Reich's most privileged citizens constituted the main opposition to the National Socialist Party. Highly placed military malcontents tended to gravitate toward the Abwehr (Wehrmacht Counterintelligence), headed by Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, an enigmatic character who worked secretly for the British. A second group, made up of high echelon civil servants, gathered around Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, an international lawyer, on the Moltke family estate, Kreisau. As the war progressed and worsened, the two groups merged, forming what was called the Schwarze Kapelle ("the Black Chapel"), the conspiracy that planned and executed the plot to overthrow the government.

Key members of the conspiracy were Carl Goerdeler, Col. Claus von Stauffenberg, Gen. Henning von Tresckow, Adm. Canaris, and von Moltke himself.

Moltke and Tresckow may be considered the spiritual fathers of the conspiracy while Stauffenberg, a relative latecomer to the plot, quickly became the point man. Goerdeler had been chosen by the conspirators to head a new government, modeled on the British constitutional monarchy, after Hitler and the Nazis had been removed. The conspirators consisted mostly of German aristocrats and upper-class conservative families. Names with "von," "zu," and "von und zu" as well as the titles "Graf" (count) and "Freiherr" (baron) abounded. One conspiring countess, Marion Dönhoff, aka the "Red Countess," managed to escape Hitler's wrathful revenge and eventually became editor and publisher of *Die Zeit* newspaper after the war.

Other survivors of the attempted assassination also fared well in the postwar period. There had always been prejudice against Hitler among the gentry because of his common origins. In their minds, he would always be "the Bohemian corporal." For his part Hitler had always mistrusted the military elite he had inherited from the previous governments and regretted that he did not have the time to purge his military high command as Stalin had in the Soviet Union.

In World War I then-Lt. von Tresckow had fought bravely and with such distinction that his superior of the time predicted that,

"You, Tresckow, will either become chief of the General Staff or die on the scaffold as a rebel." By 1944 Tresckow, now Gen. von Tresckow, rose to be chief-of-staff of Army Group Center in Russia at the time of Operation Bagration. In this position and with the war turning against Germany he was able to recruit like-thinking opponents of the war and the National Socialist government. Among those he managed to recruit was Gen. Friedrich Olbricht, head of the Army Office Headquarters in central Berlin, who would become a key player in the conspiracy. Olbricht controlled an independent communications system linking all army reserve units that would prove indispensable for the planned coup.

Tresckow did not meet Stauffenberg until August 1943, after the latter had been seriously wounded in North Africa and reassigned as chief-of-staff to Gen. Friedrich Fromm at the Reserve Army Headquarters in central Berlin. In his new assignment Stauffenberg had access to all of Hitler's military conferences in East Prussia and Berchtesgaden, providing him the opportunity to plant the bomb as he eventually did in the "Wolf's Lair" (Wolfsschanze) near Regensburg, East Prussia.

[See related story, page 54.—Ed.]

The conspirators used English-made one-kilogram explosive charges with silent chemical fuses obtained from the Abwehr for the deed.

The three gentlemen then conspired to use the Reserve Army, which had been established by Hitler to suppress any insurrection on the home front by foreign workers or POWs, in conjunction with the plot to kill Hitler, disarm the SS, arrest the Nazi leadership and take control of German cities. The plan was called Operation Valkyrie, the details, failure and consequences of which are well known. (The recent Hollywood film *Valkyrie* was directed by Bryan Singer, a Jewish filmmaker whose mother on a visit to Bonn in the early1980s had stayed in the home of Freya von Moltke, the widow of Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, founding father of the Kreisau circle of conspirators.)

Although most of the conspirators acted on noble (if misguided) motives, some of course, to quote Shakespeare again, thought of personal as well as national survival: "[It was] not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more." [Brutus, in *Julius Caesar*, Act 3, Scene 2] Even the lionized Stauffenberg, while in Poland in 1939, in a letter home, wrote the unkind words, "The people here are unbelievable rabble, a great many Jews, and a lot of mixed race. A people that is only comfortable under the lash. The thousands of POWs will serve our agriculture well." Obviously, his attitude changed as the war deteriorated.

By late 1943, following the German defeats in Stalingrad and Kursk, the German military leaders knew that without a miracle the war was lost. Hitler, certainly aware of this sentiment, ordered the military to continue to fight to gain time so that precisely those miracle weapons that would reverse the tide of war could soon be delivered to the troops.

In an impressive, but speculative, piece of investigative reporting, German researcher Friedrich Georg has traced the history of collaboration between the Schwarze Kapelle and Anglo-American intelligence agencies in "arranging" a successful Allied invasion of Normandy for the purpose of making a separate peace on the Western Front and keeping the Soviet Union out of Europe. By 1942, Adm. Canaris, head of the Abwehr, had even met with his British counterpart, Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, in Spain and Mallorca for *tête-à-tête* talks. Somewhat later (1943) Canaris also met with OSS boss Bill Donovan in Spain and Istanbul to discuss the ways in which certain traitorous German commanders were prepared to help ensure the success of the impending invasion. Allen Dulles, OSS agent in Bern, Switzerland, was also involved in discussions with the conspirators. There is no doubt but that Western intelligence agencies encouraged and supported the putschists, knowing full well that after Germany was defeated, the West would (and did) install a government of its own making.

"The lionized Stauffenberg, while in Poland in 1939, in a letter home, wrote the unkind words, 'The people here are unbelievable rabble, a great many Jews, and a lot of mixed race.'"

In November 1943 Moltke, with the approval of Canaris, traveled to Turkey, where he had several messages delivered to OSS boss Bill Donovan. The first was the so-called Herman Plan in which he informed Donovan of the readiness of a powerful German group to help prepare and support Allied military operations against Nazi Germany. A second document, the Leverküehn Letter, also addressed to Donovan, followed, in which the conspirators wrote:

> The opposition cannot guarantee that in the event of an Allied invasion the entire Western Front will take no action. However, the opposition has such influence on the command structure of the ground forces and partially of the Luftwaffe that the German response to the invading Anglo-American troops could at least be delayed.

The Herman Plan, formulated by the conspirators and presented to the Western powers, accepted the Allied demand for unconditional surrender and occupation of Germany providing that the Eastern Front was maintained. The conspirators allowed as how the line on the Eastern Front could be moved forward to the Tilsit-Lemberg line. This plan in effect called upon the Germans to cooperate in their own defeat, acknowledge war guilt,

and invite occupation. The Allied answer to the conspirators has still not been publicly revealed. Author Georg refers to the conspirators as "Eisenhower's helpers."

German intelligence eventually determined when and where the invasion would take place and were well informed about the French resistance plans, including the signaling verse from Paul Verlaine's *Autumn Song*, but when D-Day actually arrived, the German High Command reacted sluggishly. Commands were slow in coming, troop units were moved too late, advanced weapon systems were not used, and the Luftwaffe and the navy were almost completely absent. Many German commanders, including Field Marshal Rommel, just happened to be on leave or otherwise drawn away from their posts. Most importantly, Rommel's well-thought-out plan to launch an immediate Panzer attack to throw the first wave back into the sea before it could establish a beachhead was not even tried.

It certainly appeared as though the deal proposed to the Allies by the conspirators had been implemented.

According to Georg, the Allies had 130,000 men ready for the invasion of which only 20,000 would be in the first wave. The Germans had 125,000 men in the 7th German Army and an additional 10,500 paratroopers and 56,000 men in the Panzer divisions for quick response. Author Georg argues that sabotage on the part of critical command and communications officers in France and in the headquarters of the Reserve Army communications centers (General Friedrich Olbricht), as well as in the Wehrmacht's Supreme Command (General Erich Fellgiebel, Chief Intelligence Liaison to the Wehrmacht's Supreme Command), caused the deliberate slowdown. It has since been revealed that Fellgiebel had for years maintained clandestine telephone contacts with the Allies through neutral countries to inform them of Wehrmacht and Resistance plans.

The main Schwarze Kapelle conspirators in France named by Georg were: Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel, commander of forces in occupied France; Gen. Boineburg-Lengsfeld, commandant of Paris; Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, commander of German Forces in Northern France and Belgium; and Gen. Hans Speidel, chief-of-staff of Army Group B. In the absence of Rommel, chief-of-staff Speidel assumed command of the defense. Speidel had served as chief-of-staff to all three commanders of Army Group B: Erwin Rommel, Hans-Günther von Kluge, and Walter Model, who succeeded Kluge after his suicide.

Georg's belief that Speidel played the key role in the conspiracy in Normandy was further confirmed in his mind when Speidel was appointed by the Allies to be the first German officer assigned to be CinC Allied Ground Forces in NATO after the war, occupying that position from 1957 to 1963. Speidel served only one year on the Eastern Front, 1942-43. Many of the German generals who had fought in the east were either hanged by the

Operation Bagration

On June 22, 1944, two weeks after the Allied landing in Normandy, the Soviet Union launched Operation Bagration against German Army Gruppe Center ("Army Group Center"). By August 19 (about the time the Allies finally broke through the German lines surrounding Normandy), the Red Army had inflicted the worst defeat suffered by the Wehrmacht in the entire war. Committing 1.7 million men, 24,000 artillery pieces, 4,080 tanks and 6,334 aircraft to the battle, the Soviets totally smashed and routed the defending German forces, consisting, at the onset of the attack, of 800,000 men, 9,500 field guns, 553 tanks and 839 aircraft.

After two hard months of fighting and the massive commitment of reserve forces, the Wehrmacht had lost approximately 300,000 dead and 120,000 taken prisoner, and some 2,000 tanks destroyed or captured. (Another 250,000 German soldiers were wounded.) Many prisoners were horribly mutilated and murdered.

Soviet losses were 60,000 killed, 110,000 wounded and about 8,000 missing, with 2,957 tanks, 2,447 artillery pieces, and 822 aircraft also being lost. It was both the most terrible defeat of the German army, and the one battle in which the Soviets lost fewer men than the Germans.

The battle has been described as the triumph of the Soviet theory of "the operational art": the complete coordination of all front movements and signals traffic to fool the enemy about the fundamental nature of the attack. Despite the giant level of forces involved, Soviet commanders had their opposite numbers in complete confusion about the main axis of the attack until it was too late for the Germans to recover the situation.

Although Germany's forces were again able to restore defensive lines on both the Western and Eastern fronts and prolong the war for almost another year, those few remaining months were to become the worst in German history.

Allies or kept as POWs for years. Field Marshal Alfred Jodl, for example, the Wehrmacht's chief of operations, was first interrogated by the Western Allies on how best to defend Western Europe and then hanged.

Field Marshal Hans-Günther von Kluge, who succeeded Field Marshal Rommel as commander of Army Group B, was most probably one of those High Command officers who knew of the conspiracy, did not join in it, but chose not to inform Hitler. Before being transferred to the Western Front Kluge had served as commander of Army Group Center on the Eastern Front until late 1943 during which time conspirator Tresckow was his chief-of-staff. Field Marshal von Kluge first relieved Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt after the latter had advised Hitler to enter into negotiations with the Allies and was dismissed forthright. As commander of Army Group B in Normandy von Kluge is believed to have made contact with American and British commanders to assess the situation and discuss options. When discovered, he was given the choice of committing suicide or face execution, as were the other top generals who did not disclose the plot. (Author Georg includes von Kluge's last letter to Hitler before his suicide in the appendix.)

Regrettably, author Georg pays scant attention to the effect of the conspiracy on the Eastern Front and Operation Bagration, commenting only that very likely the conspirators had at least partial responsibility for the German collapse there. In November 1943 Gen. von Tresckow was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Ernst Busch, who had replaced Gen. von Kluge as CinC Army Group Center, which is to say that Tresckow occupied the same position under Kluge that Speidel occupied under Rommel.

"Von Kluge first relieved von Rundstedt after the latter had advised Hitler to enter into negotiations with the Allies and was dismissed forthright."

Hitler said of the plot:

> A very small clique of ambitious, criminal and stupid officers formed a conspiracy to do away with me and at the same time to wipe out virtually the entire staff of the German High Command. The bomb, planted by Colonel Stauffenberg, seriously injured a number of my colleagues who are very dear to me; one has already died. It is a very small clique composed of criminal elements, which will now be mercilessly exterminated.

Hitler was wrong in thinking the plot was contrived by a "very small clique." It was in fact so widespread that it is a wonder that intelligence agencies loyal to the party were not aware of it. Many generals and field marshals knew of the plot and refused to participate in it, but chose not to report it.

Hitler took immediate action after the failed coup, appointing Heinrich Himmler to head the Replacement Army and Gen. Heinz Guderian, neither a Nazi nor an anti-Nazi but a pure soldier, as chief of the General Staff. On July 22, Guderian broadcast to the nation:

> A few officers lost courage and preferred the path of disgrace to the only path befitting an honest soldier—the path of duty and honor. . . . Loyalty is the mark of honor.

After the war, Guderian had to justify his attitude to the Allies:

> At that time the people, the great proportion of the German people still believed in Adolf Hitler. The people's hatred and contempt would have turned against the soldiers who, in the midst of a struggle for national existence, had broken their oath, murdered the head of the government, and left the storm-wracked ship of state without a captain at the helm.

Field Marshal Jodl, still bandaged from the wounds he suffered in the bomb blast, characterized July 20 as "the blackest day that German history has seen up to now and perhaps will remain so. . . ."

Despite the efforts of the conspirators to make the D-Day invasion easier for the Allies, the Wehrmacht's loyal enlisted men and officers fought tenaciously with their traditional professionalism to repel the invasion, inflicting heavy casualties on the Allies. On the first day alone 12,000 Allied soldiers fell, and 113 Allied aircraft were shot down. It would take 80 days for the Allies finally to break out of the beachhead areas into France proper.

Georg speculates that had the Germans been able to repel the invasion, the Allies would not have been able to attempt it again for a long time. Meanwhile, the Germans would have been able to transfer their forces back to the Eastern Front to hold the Soviets at bay until such time as Hitler's miracle weapons, perhaps including nuclear devices, were battle ready. At his trial in Nuremberg, Hermann Göring said that if the war had lasted another two years, the Germans would have had the U.S. East Coast under missile bombardment. Repelling the invasion was in fact Germany's last chance to reverse the course of the war. Failure to do so, extinguished all hope.

The risky D-Day invasion undertaken by the Anglos and

Americans in the face of strong German defense measures, unstable weather conditions and other adverse factors was, Georg believes, prompted by the knowledge that highly placed German command officers would assist the invaders by slowing the German reaction to the invasion. Georg also argues that the D-Day invasion was actually moved forward to 6 June and executed under poor weather conditions because the Allied command was fearful that Germany's rocketry and atomic developments represented a threat that had to be dealt with at once. In support of his belief in this regard, author Georg cites Gen. George C. Marshall's statement made in his Biennial Report of October 1945, months after the war had ended:

> Victory in this global war depended on the successful execution of Overlord. That must not fail. . . . France must be invaded in 1944 to shorten the war by facilitating the advance westward of the Soviet forces. At the same time German technological advances such as in the development of atomic explosives made it imperative that we attack before these terrible weapons could be turned against us.

The conspirators were delusional to think that Britain and the United States would even attempt to deceive Stalin and set up a separate government excluding the Russians. It is estimated that 75-80% of German forces had to be kept on the Eastern Front at all times, except in three instances, namely, (1) when the Allies first invaded Italy at the time of the critical Kursk battle; and (2) on and after D-Day when Operation Bagration was raging, and (3) for the Battle of the Bulge, at all of which times the Germans had to temporarily strip forces away from the Eastern Front. The Western Allies dreaded the thought that the Soviet Union might make a separate armistice with Hitler. Without the Russian presence on the Eastern Front it is unlikely Britain and the United States would have undertaken Operation Overlord by themselves.

Furthermore, President Franklin Roosevelt had already espoused the policy of unconditional surrender and was in the process of establishing zones of occupation that would bring the Soviet Union into the heart of Europe. In fact, even after the war ended when the defunct Nazis passed the torch of government to Adm. Karl Dönitz, the Western Allies quickly arrested and imprisoned all members. It was not until the onset of the Cold War that the Allies accepted the federal government under Konrad Adenauer—a government of their making. The intent of the Western Allies in World War II was to destroy Germany and prevent it from ever becoming the dominant power on the continent.

HEINZ GUDERIAN

Appointed chief of the general staff by Hitler after assassination attempt.

Postwar studies of the consequences of the bungled conspiracy have raised important moral questions as well: Can the assassination of a nation's leader in wartime, regardless of circumstances, ever be justified? Is it morally justified to kill innocent bystanders in an attempt to eliminate a known enemy target? The bomb blast at Rastenburg killed the stenographer and three other victims, all former colleagues of Stauffenberg, the bomber. Of the 24 individuals attending the briefing, Hitler, the intended target, was not seriously hurt. Today, other honorable men use the euphemistic term "collateral damage" to describe the unintended killing of innocent bystanders in an attempt to kill one or several enemies.

Bombs are indiscriminate killers. It is remarkable that with the participation of so many military men in the effort to kill Hitler, who should have known about the unpredictability of bomb blasts, no alternative plan was made in the event Hitler was not killed in the explosion.

If the individuals who wanted to kill Hitler had confronted the German leader with gun in hand and shot him directly, without harming innocent bystanders and implicating countless others, the act would be less problematical. But an attempted putsch in wartime, the overthrow of your own government, is treason. ✦

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WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

FRANK TALKS INSIDE THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS REVEALED BY HITLER CONFIDANT HERMANN GIESLER

TBR'S FOURTH INSTALLMENT of an original translation of Hermann Giesler's *Ein Anderer Hitler* has Adolf Hitler, in the fall of 1942, detailing his certainty that traitors exist among his own staff officers. Last issue, Part I of "Inside Hitler's Secret Headquarters" described Hitler's vision for a Germanic League to protect Europe from Communism. Here, in Part II, we learn the depressing reality of deceit.

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

ADOLF HITLER TURNS THE SUBJECT *to his suspicions of misconduct and disloyalty among the highest level of military command, and even within "Werwolf," his headquarters. At one point, he had remarked to Giesler that he could sense treason lurking about him at Werwolf, but its source remained hidden from him. Present at headquarters during this time was Henning von Tresckow, offspring of an old East Elbe nobility, chief of the General Staff-Army Group Center—and a major plotter against Hitler, as it turned out. Already, as a young lieutenant, von Tresckow's regimental commander told him, "You . . . will either become chief of general staff or die on a scaffold as a rebel!" Von Tresckow accomplished both.*

During 1941-43 Tresckow was serving under his uncle (Field Marshal Fedor von Bock) and Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge. Was Tresckow withholding Hitler's orders? When the Valkyrie plot to kill Hitler failed, Tresckow blew his head off with a hand grenade the following day in a forest near Ostrow in western Ukraine, hoping to make it appear as a partisan attack.

One of his most daring attempts to assassinate the Fuehrer was in 1943, during one of Hitler's flights back to Wolfsschanze from the Army Group Center in Smolensk. Before takeoff, Tresckow's aide de camp handed to Lt. Col. Heinz Brandt, chief of operations at OKH (Army Command), a box that supposedly contained two bottles of rare cognac, asking him to take it to his friend Gen. Hellmuth Stief at headquarters as payment for a lost bet. The box actually contained a powerful explosive constructed from British mine parts and acid, which, however, failed to ignite on the airplane—probably because of too low a temperature in the storage space. When Tresckow found out the plane had landed safely in Rastenburg, he sent his cousin Lt. Fabian von Schlabrendorf to retrieve the package.

The massive, surprise attack by the Russians at the Wolchow front strongly solidified Hitler's opinion that someone within his own inner circle was betraying the German war effort.

* * *

When we were again alone after the evening tea, [Adolf Hitler] told me of the shattering situation he is confronted with. "Giesler, I want to talk to you about my worries—in confidence.

"I live and work with the depressing certainty that I am surrounded by treason. Who can I trust absolutely? How can I make final decisions and issue orders; how can I lead decisively when deceit, wrong reports and obvious betrayal cause mistrust and uncertainty creeps into an otherwise justified caution? When, right from the beginning, mistrust stays with me."

Speechless, I looked at him. My face obviously expressed alarm.

"Yet, that's it—it starts with wrong reports and ends at sabotage. Clear, formulated orders are not executed, or fail because of stubbornness that leads to total failure. From time to time I can interfere, find the responsible people, who then use all kind of—sometimes dishonest—excuses, like: 'but the situation demanded it. . . . I interpreted it differently. . . . Out at the front everything looks different.'

"If I challenge them when they do not follow orders, or if

This photo shows the "hut" on Mount Elbrus (then in the USSR), after the Germans captured it in August of 1942. At this time, it was the world's highest weather station, located 5,600 meters above sea level. The mountain was captured again by the Soviets in early 1943. While news of German troops taking the station provided some beneficial propaganda, the capture of the Elbrus hut was purely symbolic, and in no way worth the diversion of men and materiel employed to capture it, Hitler believed.

they inform me incorrectly or incompletely and make excuses, they then click their heels and say, 'I beg for my dismissal!' Just like that!

"'It is up to me to let you know when I let you go; the soldier at the front also cannot say, I don't like it; I want to go home,' is my answer.

"Before the Russian campaign, I was making very careful plans and thinking about the strategic possibilities and how they have to be tactically executed, like when we began the offensive in the west. Naturally, the imponderables were much greater in the east, all the more because our information about the strength and fighting power of the Russians was poor and incomplete. It's useless to ponder about it now. But after the terribly desperate fight last winter—very close to a catastrophe—I put together an offensive thrust with the greatest care and checked every detail.

"Still, everything went wrong—or should I say, there was something fishy! Not only did unauthorized actions occur, but orders were deviated from. At fighting areas so far apart, that might have been necessary if a given situation requested it, but it must then end in success. The general who disregards my order has to have what Frederick the Great called 'Fortune.'"

A little detail revealed his bitterness: "Instead of opening the road for the thrust to the south of the Caucasus as ordered, they climb the Elbrus[1] to hoist a flag!"

Now, I know the "Elbrus conqueror," an enthusiastic mountaineer, Maj. [Hauptman Heinz] Groth, from the Sonthofen[1] regiment—a judge in his private life. For a short while I was silent. Then I said, "That mountaineering adventure had a tremendous propaganda effect in the Allgaeu (Groth's home province); they were proud of Maj. Groth and his '*Gebirgsjaeger*'."

"Crazy climbers at best," said Hitler. "Yet here is an exact, interconnecting timetable. But instead they climb an idiotic glacier mountain. They should have taken Sukhumi, and not the Elbrus. Any further comment I consider useless."

* * *

Hitler planned the summer offensive of Army Group South to push east and west of the Caucasus Mountains and take the oil centers Batu, at the southeast corner of the Black Sea, and Baku at the southwest corner of the Caspian Sea—or at least, as a first stage, Grozny and Sukhumi in 1942. From Rostow at the Don, the eastern thrust advanced very well, and their spearhead,

the 1st Gebirgsjaeger Division, reached the Terek River. In his talk with Giesler, Hitler apparently referred to the task of crossing the river or opening the road further toward Nalchik. On August 17, part of the 1st Gebirgsjaeger—3rd Company of Regiment 99 Sonthofen under Maj. Groth—instead overpowered the Russian troops occupying the Elbrus hut at the 4,000-meter-high Khotiutau Pass.

Four days later, they climbed to the 5,600-meter peak and raised the Reich's war banner (swastika and Iron Cross on a red/white/black field), creating a propaganda coup. The Soviets tried to bomb the hut, and on September 21 they even tried to take it back with their own mountain troops, but failed in both attempts. The Germans kept possession of the hut until January 1943.

The thrust to the oil fields came to a sudden stop at the east side around Grozny, and broke down around the narrow road and steep mountains around Tuapse, on the Black Sea.

* * *

Giesler continues quoting Hitler:

"It is not easy for me to say. Unauthorized actions and treason I can sense, but cannot understand lies that are happening—yes, they lie to me. Therefore, I am now forced to have stenographers at our situation room so that every single word regarding messages, reports and orders is recorded.

"I let [Generaloberst Franz] Halder, chief of the General Staff, go [on Sept. 24, 1942—Ed.]. It just does not work anymore. I have to control myself when I look at his face and read in it hate, and an arrogance not at all justified by only an average intellect. It gets still worse! If I said previously I feel I am surrounded by treason, I did not mean enemy intelligence agents, professional spies or political adversaries. I do not mean those crooks and high traitors whom one can decode, detect and catch—those you have to reckon with all the time. No, this treason roots deeper, is inconceivable, and I have no way to tackle it. Who is the one I cannot trust? Who can do something like that?

"Regardless whether basic questions of strategy are concerned or detailed tactical operations which I ordered—the enemy already has knowledge of it, as I have to find out later! Who shall I suspect? I change my young SS adjutants—so what? Shall I extend my distrust to the participants in the situation room?—an impossible predicament! Or are traitors sitting at the intelligence center, where all the orders are transmitted? Obviously, they are officers, maybe even high-ranking ones!"

"But that's not possible. It cannot. . . !" I exclaimed.

"Ah, Giesler, listen—a small, simple example—that's why I could detect it fully; a small example only. You are familiar with the situation at the Army Group North? It is your area, where your engineers and working force for the—my God, yes—rebuilding of cities is now involved in sea-bees work (*Pionierarbeit*). Now, after everything went wrong, I can talk openly about that military disaster. About other events I still have to be silent. Well, at the 18th Army a thrust to the Northeast should have been executed to eliminate the Oranienbaum[3] enclave and connect with the Finns. That thrust was strategically, but, much more, politically, very important.

"Already at the beginning of the 1941 offensive, I targeted that northeast thrust. They did not follow the order; and it did not succeed—because of obstinacy, I believe. No, not because of the 'early winter,' but more about that later!

"Who could I now entrust with the new offensive? [Generalfeldmarschall Erich] von Manstein was the right man for this task. He just captured, with his courageous divisions, Kertsch and Sebastopol. I discussed with him in detail the breakthrough east of Leningrad and told him what is important: the connection with the Finnish front, to cut off the supply line of the Russian army around Leningrad and Oranienbaum, and thus to shorten the frontline and, above all, pacify the Baltic Sea area and relieve our own supply roads.

"[Stalin] therefore had early knowledge of our strategic plan; that means he was able to mass his forces to counterattack before our troop movements even began."

"Neither the leadership of Army Group, even less the one of the 18th Army, was capable enough for a successful operation. Manstein was the right man. The glory of the Crimea and Sebastopol was identified with his name and his army. From the beginning on, my worry was to secure the right flank, the area from the Ilmensee to the north—the Wolchow front.[4]

"I took the necessary steps right away. On the maps of the divisional, regimental and battalion sectors, I marked the minefields with the barricades, supported the defense by adding heavy weapons, stationary tanks and artillery, and transferred the given orders on the enlarged aerial photos and maps. I demanded and received temporary reports and finally the 'all done' confirmation—a big relief. Manstein's attacking army already moved into the area of the offensive. Then, on August 27, the Russian offensive at the Wolchow started.

"Parts of the 18th Army that I thought secured were overrun. The Russians deployed 20 divisions, plus five tank brigades—alarming! Naturally, the Russians had knowledge of the troop movements of Manstein's attack army, but that they beat us to our attack and surprised us with such a massive thrust exactly at the sector I was so worried about—strange! The Russians overran Gaitolowo and advanced close to 'MGA.'[5]

"Well, he therefore had early knowledge of our strategic

plan; that means he was able to mass his forces to counterattack before our troop movements even began. How could that Russian attack intention be hidden from us?

"And now, Giesler, pay attention: How did the Russian divisions cross the minefields; how did they force their way through the barricades, through the positions secured by tanks and artillery? Right away, that puzzled me. I was forced to order Manstein to, at once, move the army, planned for the Leningrad operation, to the Wolchow front—prepared to defend as well as attack, thus avoiding a catastrophe. Since then, several battles have been fought there. The situation is not stabilized yet.

"All our forces supposed to operate at the Leningrad front are now engaged at the Wolchow. There is no longer any chance to carry out that so strategically important operation. If there was treason involved or not, we have to leave that open. But now to the facts that I was able to discover: How were the Russian divisions able to move through the barricaded fortifications, the widespread minefield? How did they overrun the tanks and defensive weapons? As unbelievable as it may sound, there were none there—they existed only in reports of the 18th Army and the Army Group! I investigated and received hypocritical excuses only.

"I had no other choice but to order all officers directly involved in the Wolchow front, as they were available, to report to headquarters—regiment, battalion, and company leaders. I interviewed them thoroughly, chatted with them, laid out the maps with the marked minefields, barricaded fortifications and so on. All the officers questioned had the same answer—the minefields, barricaded fortifications and tanks were on paper only. My instructions and orders were not carried out. The reports of having carried out my orders—lies.

"Giesler, not just an isolated example . . . enough for today!"

Next morning I talked to [Generalmajor Rudolf] Schmundt, chief adjutant of the armed forces (Wehrmacht). He confirmed those facts and explained to me the situation at the Wolchow, showing maps of the general staff. Gen. [Kurt] Zeitzler became new chief of the general staff, a vivacious soldier. The adjutants characterized him aptly as Kugelblitz—"lightning ball." The frank character of the new chief of the general staff contrasted with the reserved, chilly attitude of Gen. Halder.

HITLER'S INTENDED RETIREMENT HOME

We now learn about Hitler's "retirement home" and his intention, even at that early date, to marry Eva Braun when he stepped down from power.

* * *

One late afternoon Hitler again allowed himself an hour of relaxation. On the map table, we were drawing together on the Linz city rebuilding plan. I wanted to clarify some details concerning his retirement home at the rock-plateau above the

At top, German soldiers man a position at the Wolchow battlefield, near Leningrad. Thousands of Russian soldiers died in the Wolchow swamps, despite the Soviet launching of a sneak attack along this front. The massive attack strengthened Hitler's feeling that someone in his inner circle was leaking information to the enemy. **At right,** Kurt Zeitzler (June 9, 1895-Sept. 25, 1963) was a likeable, frank officer in the German Reichswehr and became a general and ultimately chief of the general staff in its successor, the Wehrmacht. **Below:** Hitler and Gen. Franz Halder study a map together. As commander in chief of the German army, Halder (a cold fish and a traitor) was replaced by Gen. Kurt Zeitzler in September, 1942 after a disagreement with Adolf Hitler. Halder was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 and accused of being involved in the July Plot. He was sent to Dachau concentration camp and was freed in 1945 by the U.S. Army. In 1946 Halder gave evidence against leading members of the Nazi Party at the Nuremberg War Crimes kangaroo trial. Halder's objections to Hitler were based on military differences rather than a rejection of National Socialist philosophy.

COMMONS: BUNDESARCHIV

At the Berghof, Hitler's mountain retreat, we see Hitler with his longtime companion Eva Braun, whom he married in 1945. Also seen are one of their black Scottish terriers, name unknown, and their German shepherd, Blondi. Adolf Hitler was quite fond of dogs and this throws even more doubt on a story Dr. Ernst Sauerbruch told about Hitler demanding Blondi be shot during an alleged tiff.

Danube. He thought my idea to develop his house from the cubic form of an Upper Austrian farmhouse, the "Vierkanter,"[6] pleasing. Add to it the four protruding bays, which then might give him a view toward Linz and the surrounding country, and especially down toward the Danube and the new Danube-bank development. Its solid, robust design incorporates some of the powerful, but lucid features of Frederick II's priceless Castel del Monte [a Swabian castle in Puglia, southern Italy—Ed.]. "By the way, Giesler, remember the painting of the Weimar artist—was his name Gugg? Castel del Monte, jewel of Apulia, which I ordered—find out how advanced he is with his art."

Adolf Hitler saw it at the last art exhibit in Munich and liked it very much—praised it. We discussed further details of his house: "As far as my rooms are concerned, the ground plan is set in its final form. The great hall with the terrace, its sides framed by the bays, the proper room for an 'Artus Runde' (King Arthur's Round Table); I like having it that way. You, as my architect, will be a member." I tried to get some more of his design ideas, like utility rooms, garden and the roofed pergola to the tea garden. Hitler said, "No, that's Ms. Braun's business. All those questions, you discuss first with her; she will be the lady of the house. When I designate my successor and retire, I will marry Ms. Braun."

Soon afterward, we were interrupted when an adjutant announced the arrival of Professor Dr. Sauerbruch, the surgeon. Hitler gave me a hand signal and asked me to stay—I witnessed the talk. First a friendly greeting, then:

"I thank you very much, dear Professor, that you answered my request. As a world-famous and internationally acknowledged physician and surgeon, you are at the same time also the best representative and ambassador of the nation. The task you want to take on is therefore of special importance. What I can do for your support, will be done.

"My pilot and my aircraft are at your disposal. Naturally, your assisting physicians, the anesthetist and nurses will accompany you. Everything will be done to assist your effort. The ambassador in Ankara has been instructed accordingly. If you want to make your doctors and nurses happy, land on your return flight in Athens—the Acropolis should be of interest to all disciples of Aeskulap.

"For your intuitive finding as an operating surgeon looking for the source of the sickness, I wish you a lucky hand and full success."

Hitler bade him goodbye and again turned his attention to our work. He explained quickly: A high-ranking Turkish person is involved, of importance because of our rather delicate political situation.

A FANTASTIC STORYTELLER

Giesler sees a side of Dr. Sauerbruch that strikes him as pretentious. He finishes the chapter with what he personally witnessed at Werwolf, setting the record straight, as it were, from what Sauerbruch wrote in his memoirs Das war mein Leben ("That Was My Life ") *about this very visit.*

As background, Geheimrat Professor Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch was born in 1875 and had a distinguished academic career in medicine. Between 1903 and 1905, he developed a revolutionary device for heart and lung surgery now called the hyperbaric chamber. As a master surgeon, he operated on hearts, lungs, brains and bones. He treated both Lenin in Zurich and Reichs President Paul von Hindenburg in Berlin. In 1937, he received the German National Prize for Art and Science even though he was not a fan of National Socialism. In 1942, he became surgeon general of the army. His friendship with the Jewish painter Max Liebermann and people in the Stauffenberg circle, and his increasing criticism of the regime, were tolerated because of his worldwide reputation.

However, by 1949, marred by dementia, he was dismissed and died two years later in the same year he published his book Das war mein Leben. *Armed with this information, the reader can judge this interesting and amusing, but possibly controversial, section for himself.*

* * *

At the time of the situation room reports in the evening, I was invited to a cocktail party. Prof. Sauerbruch, surrounded by the top military medical brass, was the center of the party. The mood among Aesculapius' disciples was a rather enhanced one, as "Josef Filser"[7] would have phrased it. Well, they were also hosted by Julius Schaub,[8] with a cunning look. Sauerbruch was bragging—I really cannot call it otherwise—about his forthcoming Turkish mission, his tired mouth highly alcoholized: ". . . and how well the Fuehrer treated me—amazing personality—his airplane I get, and everything that I consider necessary—he told me so—he knows quite well how useful I am."

He shed tears—no, it was the Steinhaeger[9] that dripped out of his eyes. He wiped it off and then said: "Who is this one here? I have seen him once before!" He pointed at me. Sure, he had seen me before, just late that afternoon. Still, I was surprised at his ability for "intuitive recognizing." He was in such a good mood he would have removed our appendix without charge! I was thinking about my evening mission and withdrew.

Exactly 10 years later at the war crimes prison in Landsberg, fall 1952, I read Sauerbruch's book *Das war mein Leben*, his memoirs—first in a magazine, then a book (an edition of 170,000 copies). The Herr Geheimrat ("secret counselor") presented descriptions of his profound surgical art and serious scientific knowledge, garnished with gossipy untruths. He

Ernst Ferdinand Sauerbruch (July 3, 1875-July 2, 1951) was one of the 20th century's most outstanding surgeons and chair of surgery at Berlin's Charity Hospital from 1927 to 1949. Professor Dr. Sauerbruch overtly supported National Socialism in his public statements and in his position as head of the medical section of the Reich Research Council. He was appointed state councilor and received the Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross. But Sauerbruch in private expressed his criticism of National Socialists. The ambiguous stance of Sauerbruch is probably typical of the role physicians played during the National Socialist era. He was also a teller of (very) tall tales, as in the madcap story he told about Adolf Hitler going bonkers about his dog, as related by Hermann Giesler. The above painting is by Max Lieberman, created in 1932.

describes that visit at the Fuehrer headquarters in Winniza, what he had to go through when meeting Hitler. Well, I was present with close attention and interest at these meetings and talks, because the name "Sauerbruch" was well known.

According to Sauerbruch, the headquarters were "30 meters below ground level." He got drunk that evening when the headquarters also existed for him as wooden houses, huts and barracks! A general "hissed" at him. He does not really know who he was, but it only could have been the very courteous, amiable Gen. [Rudolf] Schmundt, chief adjutant of the Wehrmacht. "Will you undo your belt? Nobody is allowed to visit the Fuehrer with a weapon."

But *Herr Geheimrat*, that directive was not issued until after the assassination attempt, July 20, 1944.

"Sixteen generals" could not have an audience with Hitler because Herr Geheimrat was late. The situation meeting time was long past—Hitler and I were drawing and planning well over an hour when the Geheimrat was announced. When the Geheimrat entered the large, lavishly furnished room, a giant dog "shot" at him, barking at his chest with bared teeth and its snout on his neck—that would have been the German shepherd bitch, Blondi, lying quietly on her blanket, her muzzle between her paws, from time to time wiggling her ears. And all of Hitler's rooms were furnished very simply. But in the meantime, the dog expert Sauerbruch called Blondi back to order—yes, the dog "smiled friendly" at him, he writes, "when Hitler entered." I saw it differently: the adjutant let Sauerbruch in.

"The scene now following was the most terrible one I ever experienced," the Herr Geheimrat writes. But I stood in the same room and saw the courteous, friendly greeting.

"In his eyes sparkled fury; he clenched both his fists, plunged toward me [Hitler, naturally, not Blondi] and yelled: 'What have you done to my dog?!'" They had nothing together, the Herr Geheimrat and the dog. "Hitler raised a wild, furious yell. 'I want the dog shot!'" Then with a "jarring, shrill discant" which must have echoed through the whole subterranean vaults (of the wood house), "I give you that bitch!" and "I'll have you arrested!" And so it continues, by the Geheimrat's description. The Herr Geheimrat notes: "I was somehow flabbergasted."

Well, I, too, reading that stuff.

When walking around the center yard of the Landsberg prison, I asked the internist and scientist Dr. Beiglboeck, a very civilized and humorous Viennese: What do you think of Sauerbruch? "A super *Aufschneider*,"[10] he remarked ambiguously, smiling slightly.

Then I talked to the top brass of the military physicians, Generaloberstarzt Professor Dr. [Siegfried] Handloser. Naturally, he read Sauerbruch's memoirs. He answered with a question: "Why do you ask me about Sauerbruch's Winniza story?"

"Well, I was present most of the time, from the beginning until close to the drunken end, first with the chief and his dog in the vault '30 meters underground,' and then at the cocktail party, or symposium as you medical men call it!"

"Ah, that was you. All the years here in Landsberg, I always asked myself, how do I know you?"

"Well, dear Dr. Handloser, Sauerbruch was superior to you then regarding the 'intuitive recognizing' because he already had to face that question after only a few hours."

"Well, then we might be again 'off the dog,'"[11] Dr. Handloser remarked. "I believe the medical and surgical chapters are Sauerbruch's; everything else was written by his interviewer, and he writes as the fashion of the present time demands."

"I see that a little differently," I said. "It might well be that one of those dirty scribblers was at it, but he could never have mentioned all these details—fantasies—without Herr Geheimrat Sauerbruch's authorization. I believe that a physician is bound by truth and committed to Paracelsus."[12]

Dr. Handloser, an ascetic man with a sound attitude and tolerance, finally said, "Disregard the nonsense that was certainly added by another man—Sauerbruch was a great physician and a fantastic fellow."

Well, I question neither his surgical abilities nor his fantasizing efforts to color his book according to the fashion of the time. The "Sauerbruch audience in Winniza" is for all matters symptomatic. ✦

NEXT INSTALLMENT:

Valkyrie: The last attempt on Adolf Hitler's life as told by Hermann Giesler . . .

ENDNOTES:

1 Mount Elbrus is the highest mountain in the Caucasus (and for that matter in all of Europe), at 18,506 feet (5,642 meters). It is in the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, Russia.

2 Hometown of the mountaineer regiment.

3 Twenty-four miles southwest of Leningrad/St. Petersburg. Today named Lomonosov, at the east end of the Baltic Sea/Gulf of Finland.

4 Referring to the Wolchow-Kessel Region, and the Wolchow River.

5 "MGA" denotes a road-railway junction about 10 km SSW of Gaitolowo. It was the target of the Russian thrust.

6 Vierkanter means four corners: a rectangular shape with a court in the center.

7 An invented Bavarian character by the Bavarian author Ludwig Thoma, known for his down-to-earth language.

8 One of Hitler's oldest adjutants, from the 1923 putsch in Munich.

9 German clear schnapps.

10 An *Aufschneider* is one who cuts, as a surgeon, but also a teller of fairy tales.

11 *Beim Hund* means at the end of a problem, or at a loss for a solution.

12 Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, German-Swiss physician of the Middle Ages, whose successful but unorthodox practice caused him to be persecuted as a heretic by the medical authorities of his day.

Carolyn Yeager is a Texas-based freelance writer with a special interest in WWII Revisionism. ***Wilhelm Mann*** is a native German speaker and WWII scholar.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EURO-AMERICAN HERITAGE PROJECT

I really enjoy your European-American heritage project, and would like to see more in TBR on the Scots in particular, a great people. My great-grandfather was Scottish and started the first Ford dealership in western Pennsylvania. He knew Henry Ford. Scottish heritage festivals in America are also significant. Many who are just 1/4 Scottish or less attend. They are looking for clan, pride, roots and heritage.

Adolf Hitler had the highest respect for the Scots. Even the Romans could never subdue them, and Emperor Hadrian went to great trouble to build a wall to try to keep them out.

Between Robert Burns and the Scotch-Irish Stephen Foster (who grew up in Pittsburgh) we have two incredible geniuses of music. And music means emotion. In fact, as the French say: (translated) "Music offers the passions the means to enjoy themselves." And no emotion means no action will happen. Hitler well understood the incredible power of great music, and of degenerate music as well, which he banned.

JOHN NUGENT
Pennsylvania

SCIENCE OR RELIGION?

In his article "'Christian Identity' Is America's Hope" (TBR, January/February 2008), Pastor Thomas Robb advances the Christian Identity (CID) theory that modern-day Europeans are the genetic descendants of the ancient Israelites. He contends: "Recognizing the racial connection of our people with the ancient nation of Israel has no more to do with religion than understanding the racial connection of the American people with their ancestors in Europe. It is a study of migrations and not a study of religion."

Just one thing is overlooked in this statement: Whereas we do have a well-established timeline in the case of the European settlement of the North American continent, conspicuously missing is a similar timeline by which to examine putative claims of migration by the ancient Israelites to the European lands. The mere assertion that such a migration took place is not sufficient. If such a theory is indeed a matter of genuine historical science—and not one of religion, as the author suggests—then, like any other theory, it must submit to the rigorous demands of critical examination by historians, archeologists, philologists and geneticists, to enable them to assess its validity—to see whether it does, in fact, have merit or whether it represents merely a case of "mistaken identity."

If the CID hypothesis cannot be supported by such a timeline, as the first test required by serious scientific discipline, then one is left with a leap of faith as the only other option. But that is something that many skeptics will be loath to take—and which, indeed, is something the author himself claims to disavow.

M. KOEHL
Wisconsin

GIVE CREDIT TO GREEKS

I disagree with the mere speculation that Homer's epics took place in the Baltic (TBR January/February 2007).

My ancestors the ancient Greeks did not come from the north, because if that were the case, all northern Europeans would be speaking Greek instead of German, Finnish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, and so on.

If anything, it was the other way around: Ancient Greeks may well have established colonies in Northern Europe.

Equally I disagree with letter writer Alexander Kenyon (TBR November/December 2008): As much as I admire the contributions of the Arabs in Spain, Baghdad etc, where they did establish centers of learning with all kinds of beautiful architecture, trigonometry was not invented by them. The Greek Hipparchus in Alexandria (190-120 B.C.) actually invented it, and used it to measure the distance of the Moon from the Earth. I do give a lot of credit to the Arabs for translating the Greek classics while the "Christians" of Europe conducted the Spanish Inquisition and committed all sorts of crimes against humanity. The most important contribution of the Arabs was that they imported paper from China during the middle ages.

GEORGE PAPPADOULIS
Athens, Greece

More letters on following page . . .

YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN . . .

In the Jan./Feb. article on page 17, Dan Michaels focused on the numerical value of Hebrew characters that translated to "You will return," which Jews say justifies the state of Israel's existence.

On the next page, Deut. 7:22-24, 8:1 was quoted as the divine beginning of Israel's presences. Then former Israel Prime Minister Golda Meir and *The Guardian* were quoted as justifying the presence of Jews there today. Mr. Michaels surmised: "To be sure, the 'holy' scriptures do seem to promise the Jewish people a return to the 'Promised Land' (depending on your interpretation."

That scripture was written in 1413 B.C., 40 years after the Israelite exodus from Egypt and just before crossing the Jordan River. The Israelites, then led by Joshua, and aided by the Lord, crossed the Jordan and proceeded to destroy the kingdoms there and take possession of the land.

However, almost 400 years later (1018 B.C.), in the 40th year of King Saul's reign over Israel, David was made king. Concerning that, the Lord said to Nathan the prophet (2 Sam. 7:8-10):

"Now therefore so shalt thou say unto my servant David, Thus saith the Lord of hosts, I took thee from the sheepcote, from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over Israel: and I was with thee whithersoever thou wentest, and have cut off all thine enemies out of thy sight, and have made thee a great name, like unto the name of the great men that are in the earth. Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them anymore, as beforetime."

That was stated when all 12 tribes of Israel were under King David in the Holy Land; thus this "place of their own" from which they would "move no more" cannot possibly be Palestine. There is no biblical command for Israel to ever return to that land.

JAMES HARROLD SR.
Arkansas

LETTERS continued from previous page

DOESN'T LIKE ABRAHAMIC FAITHS

Was there really a historical man identifiable as the character in the Bible that we call Jesus of Nazareth or Jesus Christ?

Even the oldest writings in the New Testament date back only to about A.D. 70.

I am one who cannot follow Christianity, Judaism nor Islam, for all three are Semitic religions and while these religions were forming, people existed throughout the whole world. Myself, I am not Semitic. I am a German American.

Timothy Storz
Texas

SOVIET MEGAMURDERERS

Let me add to your special Solzhenitsyn issue, on the relationship between Russians and Jews, a few pertinent observations: Megamurderer Stalin was probably a Jew. Trotsky, Kaganovich, Dzerzhinsky, Lenin, Beria, Mekhlis, Yagoda, Kuhn and Molotov were Jews. The killers of the Romanov family were Jews. I think it is important to reiterate these facts.

Amos Duncan
Via email

MADE-UP HISTORY

The New York Times reported that Ms. Tania Head, a prominent 9-11 "survivor," made a number of unverifiable claims concerning her experience during the attack on the World Trade Center. What motivated Head to fabricate her experience is unknown. What is clear is that she lied, just as those who have created a false history with respect to the Japanese capture of Nanking in 1937 have done.

There are many Chinese "survivors" (and "remorseful Japanese former soldiers") who "witnessed" Japanese murders and rapes following the capture of Nanking. However, the facts, as reported by foreigners in the Nanking Safety Zone, do not square with the allegations. . . . Despite the obvious propaganda value, at the time, even the Chinese Communists made no mention of mass atrocities occurring within the (at the time) capital city.

Remembrance of past traumatic experiences tends to be distorted, which is human nature. However, there is no benefit in perpetuating history based on distorted memories or lies.

D. Lee
Florida

EVIDENCE DEMANDS A VERDICT, SAYS LETTER WRITER

If the airplanes hit two of the World trade Center towers and collapsed them, an interesting question is, for what reason did a third building collapse in the same way?

Most of our nation's architects have questioned how the three buildings of the World Trade Center came down, through the path of greatest resistance, without tipping over. The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology admits to not having any answers on what caused the "global collapse" of the three towers, or "how the buildings could have collapsed tons of steel that was designed to resist that load." This government organization is obviously not going to release any information that those who control the government do not want released.

There is much evidence that explosives were used to collapse all three buildings. Explosions were heard by 118 first responders; explosive flashes were seen by reporters; there was a 1,400-foot diameter field of equally distributed debris. Blast waves blew out windows in buildings 400 feet away. There was lateral ejection of thousands of 20- to 50-ton steel beams up to 500 feet away. Human bone fragments were found on top of buildings nearby.

The incendiary explosive thermate was found at the building sites, which explains tons of molten metal found under all three buildings. Pyroclastic dust clouds were evidence of explosives being used. Windows being blown out of nearby buildings is additional evidence explosives were used to destroy the buildings. Along with seismometer evidence, everything points to explosives being used to destroy the towers.

Evidence demands a verdict. Lives of the 2,976 people killed in the three buildings, the lives of thousands of Americans killed in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the cost to Americans, should be compensated for by the real criminals. Concerned Americans need to act on this matter, so that justice will be done.

LeRoy S. Wilson
New York

CORRECTION

On page 39 of the March/April 2009 edition of TBR, our reviewer incorrectly identified the date of a notation of a meeting between FDR and Patton. The date should have been Oct. 17, 1943, not 1945.

SOME FINE POINTS ON THE HUNS

Thanks for having published my previous letter, even abbreviated. Your editorial comment has some fine details, yet I feel obligated to offer some corrections, as that is the point of Revisionism: correcting errors and finding facts.

The leadership and the elite guard of the Huns' armies comprised of the true Huns; these were a Turkic people. They had subjugated many Turanic and Slavic peoples, who fought under them. Many confuse the Huns or compare them to the Mongols. Hungary had been an apostolic kingdom continuously from A.D. 1000 to 1918. It always had a monarch, who had to be crowned with the crown sent by Pope Sylvester II, which came to be known as the Holy Crown of St. Stephen. Even the Habsburg (originally the House of Habichtsburg) emperor, Francis Joseph II, had to have himself crowned the king of Hungary with the Holy Crown in 1867. To illustrate the importance of this nation that existed before Austria was on the map, no article was mailed to the "Habsburg empire," if the destination was within Hungary. Case in point:

The designation of the location of Nagyszentmiklos, where Attila's Treasure was unearthed in 1799 as "Nagyszentmiklos, Moldavia, Habsburg empire (modern Sannicolau Mare, Romania)" is wrong for two reasons: 1) Nagyszentmiklos was not in Romania in 1799, therefore the historian should state that the treasure was found in Hungary. 2) While it is true that Nagyszentmiklos (Romanian name = Sinnicolau Mare), due to the Peace Dictate of Trianon, is in Romania today, it is not located in Moldavia. Moldavia is east of the Carpathian Mountains, while Nagyszentmiklos (Sinnicolau Mare) is 63 kilometers NW of Temesvár (Timisoara) and 8 kms from the Hungarian-Romanian border.

Gusztav Veres
Ohio

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Facts and myths about Daniel Boone; white Africans resist NWO; Mossad pegged for Beirut bombing; Israel's nuclear hell bombs; how we can stop imperialist wars; Andrew Jackson's 1832 bank veto; contributions of Germans to world, American history; Third Reich A-bomb test; photo essay: destruction of French cities; what if Hitler had won the war?

MAY/JUNE 2008

The real fate of John Wilkes Booth; Lincoln no emancipator; Bush Ghost confounds British; interview with Siegfried Verbeke; tough questions about the holocaust; who is Willis Carto?; Hitler's gun ban; FDR's enemy alien internment policy examined; Brasillach details an encounter with Gen. Leon Degrelle; Jewish writer exposes "Stalin's willing executioners."

JULY/AUGUST 2008

The legends of Martin Luther; why Muslims are so mad at the U.S.; Palestinians resist Israel; Wilson's affairs and the fate of Palestine; arch-Zionist Douglas Reed; Allies ransack German patents office; anti-Zionist WWII generals silenced?; genuine victim of the holocaust found: the story of Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom.; money: the 12th and final religion.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2008

This edition of TBR is entirely devoted to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's book *The Jews in the Soviet Union.* This is the first full-length review to appear in English. Details: Jewish involvement in the Russian Revolution; the top Jewish assassins responsible for the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the emancipation of the Jews of Russia; pogroms in the Russian Civil War; the Red Army; Jewish commissars; Red agitation in Germany; the Stahlecker Report; more.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2008

Ireland's fight for freedom: the World's longest war; 1972 plot to genocide the Irish; Robert Emmett's gallows speech; Irish Reb thwarts yankee invasion; Battle of Teutoburger Forest revisited; confirmed: Booth survived; I was part of the Lincoln assassination plot; why Japan attacked the U.S.; hidden forces behind WWII; Nazi restrictions on the rights of Jews; Victor Abakumov; with Hitler in Paris; more.

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